The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly .. .. ,, 8
Quarterly .. .. ,, 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. ,, 11
Quarterly .. .. ,, 6

VOL. III. NO. 146 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY, 26th June	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	--	--
SUNDAY, 4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
18th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	13500
25th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
31st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	12000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	19th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6288	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kobe Maru ..	T. Sasaki	5848	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE & SICKNESS
BURGLARY FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK DRIVING
ACCIDENT ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
28-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of London --	9000	30th June	June --
City of Lahore† --	6947	26th June	--

†The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	468	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	999	--	727

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dairen)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden (Fengtien)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Les Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing date Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Monday, 23th June. *Direct.
*On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI EXTRA.

"CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing 23rd June.

FOR KARACHI & BUSREH.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA," 5,379 tons on or about 25th June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORMUZ," 4,742 tons, on or about 24th June via Tuticorin.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
22nd June 1915.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	J. L. Henderson	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Services.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 424

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.
Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE
ENGLISH PIANO
FOR
AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-
Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for
JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re, 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisemont to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., Pioneers of the Motor in the East. By appointment to H. E. the Viceroy. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—12. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ELLIS HOTEL—Opposite Crawford Market, Centrally situated. Electric light, lift and fans. Rs. 3, and upwards daily. Monthly 65 and upwards. European management. 800

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WE are Sole Agents for ARGYLL, CHARRON, DELAGE, MAXWELL, TALBOT A.C., SWIFT, LAGONDA, HORSTMANN etc., Touring and Light Cars, and for P. & M., A. J. S., and PREMIER Motor Cycles.

THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 11

WANTED.

WANTED A TEACHER.—An ENGLISH LADY TEACHER wanted to teach all subjects (except Mathematics and Second Language) in a High School Standard VIII. Salary Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100. Apply early with testimonials to R. P. Mody, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1027

WANTED for the Municipality of Matheran an OVERSEER well experienced in the construction of roads and buildings. A knowledge of surveying necessary. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem net and free quarters.—Applications received upto 15th July.

Lt.-Col. M. P. KHAREGAT, I.M.S.,
President.
Matheran Municipality. 1050

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 191

(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED an experienced and qualified hand as Superintendent Railway Accounts Audit Branch, Bhopal, Salary Rs. 100 plus 25/- Horse Allowance a month. Head Quarters at Bombay.

The post is experimental for one year. Applicants with sound knowledge of English and Urdu and well up in Railway Accounts Audit should send application accompanied by copies of testimonials to—

NIZAM DIN,
Chief Accounts Officer,
190 Bhopal State, C.I.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN and Anglo-Indian Motor Drivers are required for service with Mechanical Transport Corps which is being organised for service in the North West Frontier Province.

2. Conditions of service as follows:—These selected will be granted the rank of Corporal with pay of that rank and 2nd class Engineer pay (approximately amounting to Rs. 98 p.m.) and in addition free accommodation, ration, clothing and equipment.

3. Only those experienced in the handling of petrol motor lorries and motor cars need apply.

4. Applications supported by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of TRANSPORT, 2nd (Rawalpindi Division), Murree. 170

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED—An experienced Bandmaster for 1st Battn. 8th Gurkha Rifles at Solon.—Apply to BAND PRESIDENT, with credential, and state salary expected. 174

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED—ASSISTANT MASTER, Resident. Graduate Rs. 200 p.m., non-graduate Rs. 140. Must be trained.—Apply HEADMASTER, Boys' High School, Allahabad. 172

FRENCH LANGUAGE, private tuitions wanted, two or three hours weekly. Apply stating terms to Box No. 423, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1066

WANTED.—A COMPANION for a boy of 13. Graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials to M. J. VURDHMAN, Malabar Hill. 1064

WANTED one SECOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' by 7'; working pressure 125 lbs. or more. Apply stating make, age and price required to No. 420 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1059

WANTED by an UNDERGRADUATE smart in English and Latin private tuitions or some employment after 3 p.m. Apply to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1061

WANTED.—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED—A PARTNER having thorough knowledge in electric installations and in canvassing orders for a Up-country Electric Firm. Hindu preferred. Apply to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1052

WANTED experienced SALESMEN to push the sales of our varnishes, paints, &c., on salary and commission. Apply to THE INDIAN CHEMICO INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, District Surat. 1049

WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August.—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

APPOINTMENTS for all classes of persons of any grade and qualifications, best suited to their capabilities, are secured both in India and Abroad on most favourable terms by THE UNIVERSAL BILLET AGENCY, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"Billet."
Telephone No. 1362. 1060

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.

Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.

Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).

UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

WANTED one GRADUATE (Rs. 60 to 75) and one UNDER-GRADUATE (Rs. 40—50) knowing Gujarati, Marathi or both with special knowledge of Sanskrit, for the New Sanskrit Patha Shala to be opened at Baroda. Apply to the undersigned with qualifications and testimonials before the 10th proximo.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.
Baroda, dated 16th June, 1915. 1065

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale as a going concern, a manufacturing business with world-wide reputation, with palatial range of pucca buildings, with up-to-date Machinery, Stock-in-trade, in the Punjab. Price Rs. 2 lakhs. For full particulars, address No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1062

FOR SALE.—By orders of the Government of India.—THE TERRACE, Murree, late the Summer Residence of General Officer Commanding Northern Army. The property, which occupies the finest site in Murrie, comprises a large residence with two small bungalows and ample out offices, and is suitable for occupation by a large establishment, or might be extended for use as a hotel. The grounds are nine acres in extent. Full particulars and plans can be had by prospective purchasers from the undersigned to whom offers may be sent.

F. GLANVILLE,
Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers,
2nd (Rawalpindi) Division,
174 Murree.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE BY OFFERS.—A large plot of land opposite the Mahaluxmi Race Course admeasuring about 12,500 square yards and suitable for Mills, Stables or Factories with uptodate Sheds and two large Chawls on the front. Further particulars can be had from MEHTA & Co. 817

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED ROOM with bath room attached to let, in an up-to-date and sanitary flat, near Apollo Bunder. Without Board. Apply to Box No. 413 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

TO LET for Offices and Banks ground floor of Building No. 2, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, formerly occupied by the Indian Specie Bank Ltd Apply to the ESTATE MANAGER to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Hummum Street, Fort. 1028

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Rooms furnished and arrangements made for Board at shortest notice. Apply—

MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 654 of 1912. Re: Toolsidas Samidas Mooltani traded as Toolsidas Samidas.
No. 213 of 1913. Re: Vithaldas alias Vurajlal Govindjee Sha traded as Amrutlal Pranshanker.
No. 360 of 1913. Re: Premchand Chunilal Sha traded as Abheychand Panachand.
No. 393 of 1913. Re: Lakhmidas Naranjee Thueker traded as Karsondas Lakhmidas & Co..
No. 411 of 1913. Re: Manganlal Ranchordas Patel and another traded as Manganlal Bapubhai.
No. 579 of 1913 Re: Oobhaya Karamsey Sha.
No. 606 of 1913. Re: Rehmoobhai Alimahomed Kheja and another traded as Rehmoobhai Fattabhai & Co.
No. 127 of 1914. Re: Gopalji Pragji Thucker traded in his own name and as Pragji Dewji and Co.
No. 186 of 1914. Re: Parbhudas Amidas Sungur traded as Moorarji Parbhudas.
No. 218 of 1914. Re: Jehangir Burjorji Sanjana traded as J. Sanjana & Co.
No. 265 of 1914. Re: Ezekiel Issac Reuben.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare first and final dividends in the above estates.

Creditors, who have not proved their claims, are requested to do so in the office of the Official Assignee of Bombay, on or before the 10th day of July 1915. If they fail to do so, their claims will be expunged and the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
(Chief Clerk's Office, High Court
Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of June. 939

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai GANGABAI, wife of EKNATH DWARKANATH VIJAYAKAR, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant. .....Deceased.

MOTIRAM EKNATH VINAYAKAR, son of the abovenamed deceased student of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of June, 1915.
Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1067

NOTICE.

RE. W. WOLF & SONS AN ALIEN FIRM IN LIQUIDATION.

AS LIQUIDATOR for the above mentioned firm, I am hereby directed to give notice to all concerned, to submit their claims to me within one calendar month from the date hereof. No claims sent after the above date will be considered.

D. M. TOMBROFF,
Liquidator, W. Wolf & Sons.
Motilal's Mansions.
1/6, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 17th June, 1915. 1032

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th June, in the Pavilion at 6-30 p.m.

The business to be discussed at this meeting has been posted on the General Notice Board, in the Pavilion, for the information of Members.

J. H. HARDIE,
Hony. Secy. & Treasurer.
10th June, 1915. 1033

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: THE CENTURY WASHING COMPANY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 637 of 1915.

Ramrao Harischandra Mantri ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kalidas Dayal Hirji & Another ... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, RAMRAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, the Plaintiff abovenamed, by an Order of the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 14th day of June, 1915, has been appointed Receiver for the purpose of taking possession of the clothes of the several constituents of THE CENTURY WASHING COMPANY. The Undersigned has taken possession of the said clothes and the same are being sorted for the purpose of handing them over to the respective constituents. Any persons having claims in respect of the said clothes should tender their claims and the Receipts passed to them by the Century Washing Co., within three weeks from the 1st day of July, 1915, to the Undersigned at his address, and on their claims being investigated the clothes will be handed over to the respective constituents in exchange for the Receipts and payment in respect of washing of such clothes. If no claims are made within the aforesaid time, the Undersigned will deal with the clothes as he may be ordered by the Court.

RAMRAO H. MANTRI,
Plaintiff & Interim Receiver.
House No. 10, Bhaskar.
Bhaoo's Oart, Gamdevi.
Bombay, 19th June, 1915. 1051

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES Act VII of 1915
and
In the matter of JOSTS ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, and reduced.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 was on the 10th day of May, 1915, presented to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the said Court and is now pending and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 1st day of August 1915.

LITTLE & Co.,
1062 Attorneys to the Company.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KANAGAWA MARU" having arrived on the 19th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on Bag Cargo in Single Gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

Under instructions from Hirachand Sankalchand Ghandy, Esq., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Gurmukhrai Nihalchand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd June, 1915, at 1 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Hirchand Sankalchand at Chinch-Bunder, the following:—

25 tons new brown bold linseed (delivery May, 1915.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

Under instructions from Mr. Leslie Blunt the Administrator, in India, of John Alexandra Stewart, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th June, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable books of different makers:—

Historians of the History of the World, the Encylopaedia Britannica, Poems, the Science of Poetical Economy, Dicken's various works, the Nineteenth Century and After, volumes, novels, science books and different works of different authors.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1915.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—St Cyrns Headache Cure will put you right. C.14

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 24TH JUNE AND FRIDAY THE 25TH JUNE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON & COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 24th June, and FRIDAY the 25th June, both days at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the entire stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings, zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves, show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods are on view.

P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO MISS A GOOD THING GO TO-NIGHT To the

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p.m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE

LONDON COSTUME COMEDY Co.

In a potpourri of selected Songs, Concerted Numbers, Tuneful Melodies, Musical Duets, Topical Skits and Tit-bits from the latest London Revues.

In addition the Gaiety Cinema

LIFE OF NAPOLEON II

Wiffles as Emperor, Scenic, etc.

TO-MORROW CHANGE OF VARIETY.

EXCELSIOR.

CONTINUED SUCCESS!!

THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.

THE BIGGEST, BRIGHTEST AND BEST SHOW EVER PRESENTED IN BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

Complete Change of Programme TO-MORROW.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

THE LATEST PATHE DRAMA.

THE PHANTOM OF LOVE

with Mdslle. Napierkowska

The famous dancer in the leading role.

FRENCH MINISTRY WAR FILMS.

LANCELOT SPEEDY'S CARTOONS.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 3

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST CONCERT

BALIWALA'S

GRAND THEATRE

GRANT ROAD.

Miss GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

Gold Medallist and Premier Indian Singer will give the last CONCERT on

Tuesday, 22nd June 1915, at 9-30 (S.T.)

The programme will include a selection of newly arranged

BHAIRVIS & QUALLIS

Reserved Seats .. Rs. 5 and Rs. 3
Unreserved .. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
A few Special Seats.. Rs. 10.

Ladies Half Rates to Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 seats.
Doors open 8-30. Bookings at the Theatre.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $13,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya ...
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan) Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Rangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's ! ! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co, Lt. Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

There is little change in the disturbance to the west of Bombay. The Arabian Sea current has given a moderate rainfall in the west coast, but little rain inland. Rainfall due to the Bay current ceased in northern India, decreased in Burma, but increased in Assam and Bengal. The weather is unsettled over the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Konkan and Malabar; local in Burma, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Gujarat, east Central Provinces, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point five inches; Akyab one and a half; Myitkyina three; Cherrapunji four; Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar, Silchar, Shillong, Narayanganj and Balasore one; Burdwan four; Coxs Bazaar, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rajkot, Ratnagiri and Cochin one and a half; Marmagoa and Mangalore two; Calicut and Aurangabad one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Gujarat and the adjoining districts and decrease in Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 21st of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (20th)	92.5	85.9	63	..	..	..
Jask	102.4	84.6	91	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.6	89.7	47	..	0.48	—0.15
Rawalpindi	102.0	76.9	25	..	0.41	—0.49
Lahore	105.1	79.9	47	..	1.13	—0.21
Hissar	106.7	83.6	45	..	1.06	..
Ambala	103.7	80.1	47	..	0.97	—0.02
Delhi	104.2	85.5	54	..	1.33	—0.02
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	107.6	87.3	43	..	1.63	—0.64
Mainpuri	109.5	86.1	49	..	0.40	—0.41
Jhansi	108.6	90.8	29	..	1.90	—0.07
Cawnpore	106.2	85.1	60	..	0.87	—0.61
Allahabad	107.3	85.7	54	..	0.32	—1.37
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.5	89.8	68	..	0	—0.06
Karachi	91.4	89.1	81	..	0.03	—0.30
Aimer	105.3	79.6	44	0.02	0.17	—0.85
Jaipore	109.6	84.1	37	..	0.14	—0.80
Kotah	108.6	89.6	23	..	0.78	—0.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.6	81.2	70	..	0.10	—0.78
Dwarka	90.7	84.2	77	..	0.06	—0.62
Veraval	85.3	79.2	76	0.04	0.11	—3.06
Rajkot	98.8	75.2	90	1.31	1.66	—0.60
Bhavnagar Para	99.8	80.4	76	..	0.20	—2.57
Surat	99.3	80.3	75	..	0.09	—4.04
Ahmedabad	101.0	85.8	62	..	1.55	—1.36
Deesa	107.2	86.9	56	..	0.99	—0.22
Neemuch	100.9	83.0	52	0.02	0.56	—1.17
Indore	105.1	80.3	55	0.01	0.20	—2.53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.8	84.7	39	..	0.64	—3.06
Sangor	105.9	84.4	39	..	0.11	—2.80
Hoshangabad	107.3	81.6	74	..	0.80	—2.39
Khandaw	104.1	79.8	79	0.05	0.05	—3.10
Akola	104.0	79.5	59	..	0.62	—2.67
Amraoti	104.6	79.3	64	0.07	0.11	—4.10
Nagpur	105.8	84.0	43	..	1.16	—4.31
Chanda	103.3	85.2	56	..	2.33	—2.26
Raipur	104.7	81.0	74	0.14	1.55	—3.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	78.3	80	1.42	3.78	—8.24
Ratnagiri	88.5	76.1	93	1.69	5.20	—16.50
Mormugao	87.5	75.7	95	2.22	14.16	—8.81
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	75.3	76	00.4	0.84	—2.55
Ahmednagar	89.8	71.9	95	..	1.29	—2.89
Poona	85.4	72.5	81	0.50	3.29	—0.13
Sholapur	92.8	75.3	69	0.03	0.83	—2.82
Bijapur	99.2	73.5	65	..	1.09	—1.97
Belgaum	77.3	68.5	92	0.77	2.79	—3.16
Ahmedabad	97.1	74.1	84	1.18	1.37	—2.37
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.9	78.7	94	..	2.04	—1.37
Hyderabad	95.7	76.7	84	..	1.90	—1.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	78.9	72.9	92	2.37	15.60	—11.61
Calicut	79.0	74.1	99	1.15	14.28	—11.96
Cochin	83.5	73.9	86	1.67	13.78	—6.99
Colombo	87.0	79.5	82	..	8.77	—2.84
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.8	85.2	51	..	0.17	—3.25
Bellary	99.6	77.9	58	..	4.38	2.35
Cuddapah	102.7	83.1	55	..	0.58	—1.55
Madras	105.1	78.9	67	0.24	0.27	—1.14
Bangalore	83.4	69.3	81	..	0.24	3.86
Coimbatore	85.9	73.0	92	..	2.76	1.53
Trichinopoly	97.1	80.8	61	..	1.06	0.10
Negapatam	97.5	88.7	68	..	0.57	—0.28

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and at Jodhpur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 1.31in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.14in of rain. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 1.42in., Ratnagiri 1.69in. and Mormugao 2.22in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Poona has had 0.50in., Belgaum 0.77in. and Aurangabad 1.18in. Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given widespread rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and local in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few showers have fallen also in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and on the Coromandel coast. The area of relatively low pressure which lay off Bombay yesterday continues undiminished in intensity and has not changed in position but is probably developing into a cyclone. It may move in a nearly north-westerly direction and introduce rainfall in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Kathiawar and Gujarat. A few showers are possible in the Central and the United Provinces.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.
	June.	h:	m.	ft. in	Jun.	h.	m.	ft. in
Mo.	21	m 5	15	24 10	21	m 10	41	20 0
		5	9a	26 3		11	57a	17 10
Tu.	22	m 6	30	25 2	22	m 0	5a	20 8
		6	9a	26 0				
W.	23	m 7	46	25 11	23	m 0	58	17 0
		7	14a	25 11		1	28a	20 10
TH.	24	m 8	57	27 0	24	m 1	57	16 7
		8	22a	26 0		2	44a	20 1
FR.	25	m 9	57	28 2	25	m 2	53	15 8
		9	30a	26 4		3	20	20 0
SAT.	26	m 10	50	29 2	26	m 3	46	14 7
		10	30a	26 9		4	47a	19 4
SUN.	27	m 11	39	29 11	27	m 4	37	14 1
		11	25a	27 1		5	39a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 21 (Monday)	,, 6h. 2m.	,, 7h. 18m
,, 22 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 23 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 24 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 25 (Friday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 26 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 3m.	,, 7h. 19m
,, 27 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon 1915 May 29th h.m 2.9m. p.m., Last Quarter 1915 June 4th 1h. 10th. 2. p.m. New Moon 1915 June 13th 0h. 27.3m. a.m. First Quarter 1915 June 20th. 7h. 54.3m. p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.587 inches
Temperature of Air ..	81.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.5 ,,
Dew Point ..	77.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.894 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..	9.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ..	83.9 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	79.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	ESE.SW.ESE.
Movement of Wind ..	283 Miles.
Fall of Rain ..	0.93 inches.
Total fall during month ..	2.29 ,,
Do. do. year ..	4.70 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st ..	0.49

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. B.14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st June 1915, was 29.735 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24hours to 8 a.m. of 21st June 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to date. 1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	1.42	3.78	6.41	6.89
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.45	2.28	7.67	10.41
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	1 61	2.44	7.37	11.35
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.82	3.01	?	11.53

STORMY CONDITIONS OFF BOMBAY COAST.

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla, timed 5-55 a.m. yesterday:—

"Conditions very suspicious and storm probably quite near Bombay. Owing to telegraphic failure cannot yet fix its position or movement. Hoist warning signal."

A later communication from Simla stated:—

Disturbance appears to be still about two hundred miles west of Bombay. It is only of sight to moderate intensity.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Japan Line steamer Kanagawa Maru, which arrived here on Saturday evening from Kobe experienced during the voyage, rough sea and heavy rain off Colombo.

FRONTIER SPY.

DENTIST WHO LOOKED TO THE DENTS DU MIDI.

Writing from Milan on May 25 the "Daily Chronicle" special correspondent says:—

Another instance of German methods in Italy has just come to light.

For about three years a German named Rudolf Herod, aged 25, has been employed as an assistant by a dentist named Kramer, of Milan. Herod may have been an indifferent dentist, but he was a devoted alpinist, and not a week passed without his undertaking long excursions along the mountainous frontiers of Italy, Austria, and Switzerland.

At the outbreak of the war Herod was recalled, and while fighting on the French front, he was wounded. Recently a Milanese lady friend of Herod received a letter from him from Charlottenburg Hospital. She was asked to go to Herod's former lodging in Milan, where she would find a quantity of papers. These were to be forwarded to Herod, and the lady was warned to let nothing leak out, as the papers included important military documents.

The police heard of the affair, and on opening the box containing the papers they found a large collection of photographs of barracks and fortified positions along the Italian frontier, together with topographical sketches showing villages, roads and paths.

A carefully prepared plan of a house and orchard indicated the spot where other documents had been hidden for recovery by an unknown colleague, who was to send them to Germany.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.

Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Firenze	Merlo	Genoa
Kanagawa Maru	Higo	Kobe

June 21.

Kafne	Leslie	New York

DEPARTURES.

June 21.

Bassano	Boxhall	Hull

The steamer Buyo Maru, received her port clearance yesterday for Rangoon.

The steamer Sealda, entered the Dock for loading for Rangoon.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Sardinia left Hongkong on Saturday the 19th instant.

S. S. Bassano:—The steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhall, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The steamer Buyo Maru, 3,247 tons, Captain Kametaka, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kafne:—The steamer Kafne, 3,889 tons, Captain R. Leslie, arrived here yesterday from New York having left that port on the 21st May last, with a cargo of oil and general goods on board.

S. S. Oriental:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, which port she left on the 1st instant with the China mails and passengers.

S. S. Baroda:—The B .I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived here on Sunday from Busreh, which port she left on the 6th June, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Kanagawa Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kanagawa Maru, 3,867 tons, Captain K. Higo, arrived here on Saturday evening from Kobe, having left that port on the 17th May last and called at Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra:—The steamer Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, arrived here on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with coal as cargo.

S. S. Firenze:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's steamer Firenze, Captain Merlo, arrived here on Saturday evening from Genoa, which port she left on the 2nd instant and called at Naples, Messina, Catania, Port Said and Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday, June 20th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
G & R. Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Doly	T. M. & Co
F. Homayun	Courteney	T. M. & Co
G. Ferrara	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co
H. Lings	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
K. Ormara	MacLean	M. M. & Co
M. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Fonani		K. N. & Co
Satrunji		K. N. & Co
Sabermati		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Baroda		M. M. & Co
4 Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
7 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italinna.
9 Sealda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
10 Kamakura Maru	Kewsbara	N. Y. K. & Co
12 13 & Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
14 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
15 Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
16 Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of London	Elliott	K. N. & Co
4 Chinkoa	Raddock	M. M. & Co
5 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co
15 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Fraser	Mason	F. Finlay & Co
Kafne	Leslie	
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.

EXPORTS.

June 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London (s) 39 bales wool D. Koondamall, 130 bales wool V. Oomersey, 15 bales wool B. Dossa & Co., 23 bales wool K. Moolji, and 36 bales wool B. Valabdas.

FOR GENOA.

Firenze (s) bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 119 bales sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 22 bales sheep skins M. G. Goomabhoy & Co., and 1 bale calf skins A. H. Bundally, 60 cwt. cashewnuts N. Kassam, 440 cwt. rice P. & O. S. N. Co., 6 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 28 bales cowhides M. G. Goomabhoy & Co., 49 cwt. dry ginger M. A. Kayum, 45 cases bristles Allen Bros & Co., 17 cases bristles G. A. Begbie & Co., 9 cwt. beeswax M. A. Kayum, 8 cwt. beeswax N. Kassam, 135 cwt. gum arabic G. Suchidana & Co., 231 cwt. chillies V. Esmail, 131 cwt. chillies G. Suchidan, 181 cwt. chillies A. H. Bundally & Co., 29 cwt. malabar cane D. S. Postawala, 5 cwt. fishmaws R. Dhunja & Co., and 10 cwt. deer horns, E. Mahomed.

Chinkoa (s) 150 bales sawri cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 405 cwt. rice Mazagon Dock Co., and 196 cases opium M. Mackenzie & Co.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 15 bales cotton yarn Sassoon G. David & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kamakana Maru from Kobe. Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—850 casks 1 case cement, 22 cases chalk stick, 766 cases camphor, 100 pieces silver, 10 cases insect powder, 10 bags acetic acid, 10 cases smudge stick, 21 cases camphor oil, 35 cases clocks, 2 cases earthenware, 27 cases lacquerediware, 71 cases enamelledware, 265 cases porcelainware, 71 cases enamelledware, 151 cases glass chimney, 44 cases glass bangles, 85 cases glass bottles, 15 cases glass globes, 51 cases glass beads, 30 bags rice, 50 cases beer, 18 cases yellow metal, 68 cases brasswire, 26 cases rubber goods, 2 cases leather goods, 150 drums red lead, 1 case perfumery, 1 case soap, 150 bales ginger, 6854 bags sugar, 35 cases sulphur, 125 bales star aniseed, 13 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases drill, 34 bales shirting, 26 cases cotton goods, 35 cases silk goods, 1 case carpet, 68 cases silk yarn, 7 pieces timber, 13 cases wax.

IF YOU WANT TO CONQUER GERMANY.

"If you want to conquer Germany do not be German," says Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Sunday Herald." "Do not let us be hysterical at this crisis,, or go mad at the mischief done by these madmen. It is for us to fight or to do our best for those who are fighting; broadly speaking, the less we do of anything else the better.

"If the Germans manage to make us nervous and excitable about them they will have gained what all hysterics desire. But they will have succeeded as they succeed with their green and yellow fumes, not by striking a blow, but by communicating a disease."

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COALITION IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

DISRAELI'S VIEWS.

Mr. George E. Buckle writes to "The Times" as follows:—

Your parliamentary correspondent is unquestionably right in holding that the kind of Coalition which Disraeli denounced was something entirely different from the National Government now happily in process of formation. The honourable association of statesmen, hitherto opposed to pursue a policy on which they are united, is one thing; the sacrifice of convictions for the sake of place or of revenge is quite another.

When Disraeli said, in December, 1852, that "England does not love Coalitions," the historical precedent which he and his hearers had in mind was, of course, the ill-omened junction of Fox and North for the purpose of ousting Shelburne; and he meant the House of Commons to infer that it was mainly a desire to dispossess himself that was bringing Whigs and Peelites together to form a Coalition Government. Whigs and Peelites had, indeed, had a common policy, as well as a common personal aversion, in the past. They had fought side by side for years on behalf of Free Trade against Protection. But by the action of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry in accepting the Free Trade system, that question had been set at rest. There was no agreement as to future policy; "it is a place-hunting cabal," wrote Disraeli, "and they were so rapacious after their prey that they forgot, in their chase after office, to settle their policy." Indeed in foreign affairs, which speedily became the dominant issue, there was a sharp disagreement between Aberdeen and Palmerston, which caused the Coalition Ministry to pursue a distracted course and come to an ignoble end.

In the debate which brought that Ministry to the ground, Disraeli said:—

There is no stain upon the character or honour of public men, or inconvenience to the public service; in statesmen, however, they may have at one time differed, if they feel themselves justified in so doing, acting together in public life. All that the country requires of public men when they do so act together is that they should *idem sentire de republica*—that upon all great questions they should entertain the same views, that in subjects of policy, whether foreign or domestic, they should be animated by the same convictions and the same sympathies.

There is now only one great question, there is only one subject of policy, which matters or can matter till Germany is vanquished. On the vigorous prosecution of the war, and on the nature of the terms on which also peace can be made, the public men who are patriotically coming together in the new Government do entertain the same views, and are animated by the same convictions and the same sympathies. They have also the inestimable advantage of a united nation and Empire at their back.

The associations which have tainted the idea of Coalition in English history are in no way applicable to the present situation.

SCHOOL FOR SPIES.

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED BY GERMANY.

Among the many things revealed to us by the war is the fact that practically every German is a spy, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Little surprise need be felt, therefore, at the discovery the French have just made of the existence of a School for Spies at Lorrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. There, in a sort of university for the formation of the perfect spy, spectacled Herr Professors initiated their pupils into the mysteries and artifices of espionage.

The University of Espionage of Lorrach admitted women, of course, as well as men. Before admission the candidate would be questioned by military officers, pretending to be police magistrates, who would decide whether the applicants possessed the necessary aptitude and inclination for the profession.

The length of study lasted from a few weeks to several months, according to the degree of perfection or the importance of the position the candidate desired to attain.

The professors began the course of instruction with lectures, illustrated by coloured prints, on the uniforms, arms and other technical details of the military and naval organisation of foreign countries; photographs were shown of British, French and Russian cannon; full explanations were given of the army and navy effectives in each country, the strength of the different garrisons, and the strategical utilisation of the railways.

Students were told how to collect this information quickly, and how to convey it to headquarters without arousing suspicion. They were told, for instance, how they could mark in a railway time-table the number of regiments in a given town by a system of simple figures.

When the student's instruction was completed he was provided with false papers, and sent out to "try his luck." He (or she) was invariably told, however, that any spy who got into trouble would be disavowed by the Government.

'THEN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN IS AT HAND."

"Hitherto the national States of Europe have been absorbed in the preliminary struggle to secure their existence," says Mr. Arnold Toynbee in his new book on "Nationality and the War."

"If they can profit by the present crisis to liberate their energy for higher ends then the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand; if inspiration fails them in this hour, then we are witnessing "the beginning of great evils for Hellas,' and the Sovereign Nations of Europe are doomed to the same destruction as the Sovereign Cities of Greece."

"The function of society," says Aristotle, "is not to make life possible, but to make it worth living."

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

SALE OF MACARTNEY MANUSCRIPTS.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge announce the sale early in July of an interesting collection of manuscripts, papers and letters belonging to Mr. C. G. Macartney, of Lissanoure Castle, Killagan, County Antrim, to whom they have descended from George, Earl Macartney (1737-1806). They relate to Lord Macartney's governorship and other official appointments.

Lord Macartney was in India from 1780 to 1786 as Governor of Fort St. George, and this period is well covered in the collection, which also includes papers dealing with Hyder Ali's invasion of the Carnatic. Among the documents are papers and printed correspondence from Staunton and Huddleston to Macartney respecting the treaty with Hyder Ali's successor, Tippoo Sultaun, in 1784; autograph letters from Sir Eyre Coote, reports and dispatches from General Stuart; records relating to the 23rd, the 42nd (Highlanders), the 73rd, 98th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, and other regiments while serving in India at this period; correspondence with Indian princes; extracts and copies of letters from the court of the directors of the East India Company; accounts of stores, etc., captured from the Dutch; accounts of the garrison at Fort St. George; documents relating to the revenue of Bengal; orders and instructions given by the court of directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, 1792; and letters from Warren Hastings to Lord Macartney.

Even when Lord Macartney became Governor of the Cape of Good Hope his interest in India did not lapse, and his efforts to promote trade between India and the Cape are shown in the collection by a list of Bengal goods wanted by the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, and by copies of letters from him to Governor Duncan, Lord Hobart, Lord Clive, and the Governor and Council of Fort, St. George respecting East Indian trade with the Cape. There are also letters from Lord Hobart, General Sydenham and Captain Mackintosh respecting Cape affairs.

Other documents relate to Russia, where Lord Macartney was Envoy Extraordinary in 1764-7, China and Japan, and Ireland. While the papers are specially important with regard to Macartney's stay at the Cape, the whole collection is of deep interest, and forms a valuable supplement to the Macartney papers, which were sold among the Sir Thomas Phillipps' collections in May, 1913.

FROM ST. GILES TO THE FRONT.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was "shaken with a great emotion," says a "Times" correspondent, when Dr. Wallace Williamson, of St. Giles Cathedral, told it what he had seen at the front.

"His visit happened in the midst of that stern conflict of the time of May. Services he held, in camp and in orchard covered with the promise of the day of harvest, but more than once it was his to stand in the gate and give the troops who marched to their death the benediction of peace. So it was of old in Scotland's story, and it was good to the assembly to hear that vivid tale of all that the minister of 'high St. Giles' had seen and heard in those ten days of warfare—the faith, courage, and patience of the sons of Scotland.

"The services were surrounded by men who stepped from his side to the trenches. The singing together of the 23rd Psalm was illuminated by the flashes of fire lighting up the valley of the shadow of death. His words to this people were, he said, drawn out to him, 'Whose I am, whom I serve.' Once again they were reminded that all who would find life must lose it, and that the path that led to victory was the bloodstained life of sacrifice."

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR AND SIR EDWARD GREY.

The Master of Christ's College, Cambridge in a letter to "The Times," recalls the late Austrian Ambassador's tribute to Sir Edward Grey, made so late as May, 1914, at Cambridge.

"He said: 'The great and distinguished statesman who had for nearly nine years been responsible director of the foreign policy of this country, Sir Edward Grey, said the other day that the difficulty (of diplomatists) is not to speak the truth; the difficulty is to make the people believe that you are speaking the truth. He entirely agreed with the statement of Sir Edward Grey, but he thought that Sir Edward had personally succeeded in surmounting the difficulty, because he did not think that there had ever been a statesman who had inspired such absolute confidence abroad as the distinguished head of the Foreign Office, with whom it had been his privilege to transact diplomatic business for a certain number of years. It was a confidence which had steadily increased all through the period that Sir Edward had been holding office. This implicit trust and faith in the high character of Sir Edward Grey would certainly not be overlooked by the historian of the future.'

"Count Mensdorff spoke with obvious sincerity," adds the writer. "He is a man who loved England, and who was proud of his diplomatic mission to Great Britain."

MR. MCKENNA.

"It must never be forgotten what Mr. McKenna did for the Navy during his period of office" says the "Daily Mail." "He risked his political destruction and fought all his colleagues to secure Lord Fisher's policy for the sake of the Navy.

"It is well known among all politicians that the two years in which Mr. McKenna co-operated with Lord Fisher at the Admiralty were among the most fruitful in modern times; indeed, it was precisely to those two years that we owe the actual ships which at the outbreak of war assured our naval superiority over Germany."

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MARKETS STILL DULL.

NATIONAL THRIFT.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

When our correspondent wrote there was not much activity in the Financial and Commercial markets, and the business transacted was on a moderate scale.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 22.

Stock markets have not been without their cheerful elements during the week, but business has been on an extremely moderate scale. The Whitsuntide holidays have not tended to increase business while another adverse influence is the temporary suspicion regarding members with foreign names. However, every day the number of German or Austrian born subjects in the city,—or those who, though born British subjects, bear German names,—who have expressed their abhorence of German methods and fidelity to throne and country grows, which makes business much easier. The resignation of Sir Edgar Speyer from all his official appointments in this country left the chairmanship of the Underground Railways vacant, and the position has been filled by Lord George Hamilton, hitherto Deputy Chairman. Lord George is, of course, an exceptionally able man,

DULL MARKETS.

The failure of the Argentine loan, to which I have previously referred, and news that the Treasury are to exercise an even more vigilant control over new issues, has resulted in decided and steady strength in the consols market, especially in recent Colonial loans and the last Indian Railway issue, Argentine descriptions have presented a fair front, especially those of the Railway companies, thanks to a batch of good railway traffics; but Mexican issues have been a notably weak market on the Tramway circular to which I refer below. Home railways have been dull, American Rails have lacked any real interest and attention to mining shares has been decidedly spasmodic. Other markets scarcely call for comment, a subject of interest in the Stock Exchange Company during the week has been a proposal to close the banks at 3 p.m. It is believed in banking and Government circles that if this were done a considerable addition could be made to the number of bank clerks with the colours. To the Stock Exchange the immediate interest is the probable earlier closing of that institution. The general opinion is that the offical hours would be fixed as from 10 a.m., till 2 p. m. Four hours should certainly suffice for any business to be transacted these times. A large number of naturalised German clerks and dealers are leavng for America.

TAXED TO THE HILT.

Economists in all directions are urging people in England to economise and save, and I am bound to say that, for a nation so naturally extravagant as we are, it is remarkable how readily the majority cut down expenses at the opening of the war and how the careful spirit has been developing since. It must be remembered that the actual saving of the United Kingdom for some years have been very high, the annual average having amounted to over four hundred millions. This is a point to bear in mind, when following the cost of the war which has grown of late and which, as I have stated in previous letters, exceeds Mr. Asquith's estimate of two millions. I think that a new war loan will be floated, for the only alternative would be extra taxation. The arguments against further taxing the country, an obvious. The number of people eligible for taxation has decreased considerably since the declaration of war, and in every direction it may be said that we are taxed to the hilt.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

In the meanwhile the free issue of Treasury Bills is working wonderfully well, and the position of the Bank of England continues to improve. It must be remembered that we have financed our Allies and there is a reciprocal understanding. For instance the Bank of France has undertaken to place twenty millions at the disposal of the Bank of England if required to do so, from which it will be seen that the position is intrinsically stronger than it at first appears. This was undertaken by M. Ribot, when he was over here, and was a fresh undertaking apart from the original arrangements. At the very beginning careful precautions were taken, especially in relation to America. Our market represents the international money markets of the world and it is to the interest of the neutral countries to see that it is not unduly distributed. As regards the United States, as I have noted in previous letters, there is an arrangement between the banking interests of the two countries to meet together and discuss matters should the the occasion arise.

NATIONAL THRIFT.

Have the Government realised the full possibiiities of the Post Office Savings Bank? I am reminded of this by the new policy of Lloyds Bank in organising a system to encourage small savings throughout its branches which number nearly nine hundred. There has been much talk, especially among politicians as to the necessity for national thrift; but there has been a marked absence of practical effort or encouragement in this direction. Unfortunately I hear that there is little sign that the excellent example of Lloyds will be taken up by the other Joint Stock institutions. But Bank directors are not an imaginative class and slow to grasp new ideas, so there is still a chance that they will rise to the occasion. As I mention elsewhere the time will come when the Chancellor of the Exchequer must make another appeal for war expenses by way of loan and this will have to be done on a broad national basis. The importance of small savings, especially of those who have been earning extra wages during the war, being available when the time comes is obvious. Here indeed is a policy that may go far in the direction of solving the drink problem.

AMERICA'S HELPLESS ATTITUDE.

The United States has talked much in the past about the Munroe Doctrine and her intention not to brook interference from the Western nations in the affairs of Central and South American countries. President Wilson has lately startled the world with the intresting statement that his country is "too proud to fight." All this is very interesting to the man in the street, but trying to the patience of responsible financiers in the City of London. English capital has been invested to an enormous extent in Mexico and the condition of that country at the moment is ghastly. The United States, the self appointed guardian of state morality on the American continent, is apparently powerless. The paper money issued by successive presidents of Mexico during these disturbed times, has not the value of the material of which it is composed. I have before me a copy of a circular issued by the Mexico Tramways Company, which, with its subsidiaries controls some of the most important light traction and power stations in the country. The arch-brigand Carranza, last year deprived the company of its property, and the property was shared by the bandits and the employees. When Carranza's nominees were driven out of the City they took with him the controllers from the cars and now all traffic is suspended. It may be pointed out that the Mexico Tramways Company's interest represent some twenty millions of British and Canadian Money.

LONDON TRADE FAIR.

On May 10th there was opened at the Agricultural Hall at Islington a London Trade Fair under the auspices of the Board of Trade. This had been organised on the lines of the famous "Leipzig Fair" and was conceived with the idea of organising our exports and taking to ourselves a share of that trade which Germany is losing during the war. The British Trades Fair as it is called was a success from the outset and led to the formation of a National Trading Committee in the city under the auspices of the Lord Mayor. The immediate object was to make the British Trades Fair an annual event and to organise it on a scale more extensive than would be in the power of the Board of Trade. But Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, at a dinner at the Hotel Cecil on Wednesday night announced that the Board of Trade has decided to repeat the fair next year and once more make itself responsible for the scheme on a larger scale. The reason of this is very complimentary to officialdom at Whitehall, for it seems that exhibitors have been so impressed by results obtained that they have pressed for next years exhibition to be conducted under Board of Trade officials.

INSURANCES ON LUSITANIA.

Chatting to a friend at Lloyds about the loss of the Lusitania I was interested to hear how little that great insurance institution was interested in the matter from a purely business point of view. In fact underwriters were unaffected by the actual loss of the vessel itself for the whole value was insured under the Government scheme, while being a great passenger liner cargo was not a great item. The hull of the Lusitania was insured for a million and a quarter of which the Government had taken eighty per cent and the Liverpool and London War Risks Association the balance. On the other hand claims for loss of life are proving heavy, a great number having already been sent in. Besides, although cargo in bulk may not have been a considerable item, there was other insurable matter on board. For instance Mr. Kessler, the champagne millionaire, whose life was saved, claims to have lost four hundred thousand pounds in securities. Mr. Kessler was not the man to leave so considerable a risk uninsured; and it may be taken for granted that there was a good deal of other valuable matter on board.

OTTOMAN DOCKS.

In the early days of the war with Turkey, I drew attention to the awakward position of those who had subscribed last summer to the Ottoman Docks issue. It is this week announced that Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company and Vickers (Limited) are prepared to purchase any ship of the six hundred thousand of five and a half per cent bonds of the Ottoman Docks, Arsenals and Naval Construction Company at the amount paid up, plus interest at the rate of five and a half per cent per annum from the date of payment down to May 26th less tax.

FUTILE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

"Who will now say that the submarine blockade is a failure!" cried a German in New York when the loss of the Lusitania was reported. I am afraid for the sake of out Teutonic enemies that the blockade is still the same failure that it was when I wrote to that effect six weeks ago. Trade between two cities is not affected by the murder of an innocent wayfarer on the righ road. Despite the war our imports for April were actually twelve million pounds sterling higher than for the same period last year; while the falling off in exports was under eight millions. As compared with March last the exports show an increase of two millions and the imports show a falling off of only two millions. Of course critics will point to the rise in prices, but though this must be reckoned when comparing the figures with those of April 1914, there was very little rise in the April prices as compared with March.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 19th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	18/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	21/3

London 18th JAva Sugars unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 21.

The market is quiet. Rates for new crop are somewhat easier, but those for old crop are steady. Exporters are doing little but mills are buyers of cotton for low counts.

We quote:—
Fine Broach July 220.
Fine Bengal July 165.
Fine K/Akola July 192.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April 242.
Fully Good Bengal January 183¼.
Fine K/Akola January 212¼.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	217		212	Apr.25'16
M. G. "	217			June 1915
M. G. Bengals (Ky. terms)	190	184		Jan. 25'16
M. G. "	163			June 1915
M. G. Sind" Punjab (Ky. terms)				
M.G. Khandesh				
M. G. Akola, Khgm:	213/4			Jan. 1916
H G Bhagalkote				
M G Bijapur				
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad				
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat				
M. G. Nagpore				
M. G Yeotmal				
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam				
M. G. Oomrawatee description				
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple	192			June 1915
Saw Ginned Dhar			213/4	July 1915
war				
H. G. Westerns			189	Do.
M. G. Westerns			195	Do.
M. G. Miraj			214-5	Do.
M. G. Compta			214-5	Do.
M. G. Broach	219			Do.
M. G. Bengals	165			Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm:	192/3			Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 19th June, 1915:—

Cotton	4,328 Bales.
Wheat	21,440 cwts.
Linseed	5,289 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,122 ,,
Ginjellyseed	503 ,,
Poppyseed	27 ,,
Groundnuts	1,445 ,,
Castorseed	2,300 ,,
Rice	1,542 ,,
Myrabollams	609 ,,
Cottonseed	1,653 ,,
Gram	3,638 ,,
Joowar	2,387 ,,
Barley	252 ,,

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day but a considerable activity prevailed in the Tata Iron and Steel shares and the quotations dipped rapidly. The closing tone indicated easiness.

In Mill shares for July delivery Davids opened at Rs. 551½ but closed at Rs. 550½, Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 410 declined to Rs. 406½ but closed at Rs. 408½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 970 to Rs. 980.

Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,140.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,470, Centrals at Rs. 1,862½ and Ahmedabad advance at Rs. 740.

Finlays declined to Rs. 267½, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares to Rs. 121¼ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 183¾.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 927½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 217.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,645.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 56½ and Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 18.

Ahmedabad Prantij Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 660, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 155 and Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 126.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 102¼. Deferred opened at Rs. 193 dropped to Rs. 186, but at the close improved to Rs. 190.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,135.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported at Rs. 93 5/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at par.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7-8d. from 16 July.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 1/8d. July.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	176 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133
Do. Shanghai	169½.
60 d-s. Yokohama	151½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-7-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

Phite Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-7, B .T. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-5, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-2, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold	Rs. 30-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-12, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2-14, R. D. per cwt.

Teeseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42-8 B. T. per candy.

BURMA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 21.

Burma's seaborne trade returns for May show a total Rs. 5,59,41,028 or a decrease of Rs. 76,42,925 compared with May 1914. Foreign imports fell by 75 per cent. and exports by 27 per cent. The coasting trade fell by 13 per cent. in imports and 17 in exports.

ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

DOWN WITH MOB LAW.

Prof. A. V. Dicey, K.C., the great authority on Constitutional Law, in a letter to the "Spectator" rebukes the recent outbreak of mob law against Germans in Great Britain.

"The recent menaces to the lives, and more often the destruction of the property, of Germans, or of persons who happen to bear German names, read us one lesson," he says. "We must tolerate no more mob law. The authors of the recent riots are all of them fools. A few of them are thieves. Allow me to recapitulate the untold injury which these men have already inflicted upon the country:—

"(1) The rioters have comforted Germany. They have deprived England of that visible calmness which is the source of half her strength. Every German will now believe that England is panic-struck.

"(2) The rioters have made it appear, false though the impression be, that the Government, in guarding against the real danger to the country which may arise from the acts of German criminals and traitors, is acting in obedience to the commands of the mob.

"(3) The rioters, as the very stupidest of them must now perceive, keep at home for the preservation of order British soldiers who long to be employed in driving the enemies of humanity from France and Belgium.

"(4) The rioters, or the best of them, dream that in wrecking the property and menacing the lives of Germans they are doing a work of justice. No delusion is sillier or leads to more odious wrong-doing. A mob can never perform the duties of a judge; it ought never to be allowed to play the part of an executioner.

"(5) The rioters will in their sober moments maintain that they have hurried on just legislation. This allegation is essentially futile. Hurry is never the companion or the servant of justice. The very argument, on which some apologists for popular violence may rely, throws a groundless slur upon the Parliament of England."

DANGER OF THE RIOTS.

"We believe that the great majority of our countrymen agree with the admirable letter of the Archbishop of Cantenbury, and see in the rioting of the last fortnight a very real disgrace to our good name and a very grave menace to our power in this great struggle," says the "Nation."

"You cannot preach mob-law one day and discipline the next; you cannot say that a German hunt is innocent, and a hunt of millers, coal merchants, farmers, landlords and other rich people guilty. And what will happen, if food reaches famine prices, will be that the very people who welcome and encourage these riots will want to weaken the Army in order that the police force may be made strong enough to defend their castles and villas."

TO JEOPARDISE CIVILISATION.

"How far ought we to be at liberty to break the laws or conventions of war because the Germans first have broken them?" asks the "Nation." "Are we obliged to fight with one hand tied behind us while Germany, in defiance of the ring rule, uses both?

"We shall do well to check the short-range expediencies of military experts by deeper political reflections. To descend, under the pressure of some passing peril, to methods of savagery is nothing else than to jeopardise the entire spiritual fabric of civilisation and all that it signifies in humanity and efficiency of character.

"It means the liberation of all those ape and tiger lusts which it has taken aeons to bring under normal and moderate control. War conducted under the humanest rules is a fearful strain upon sane and reasonable personality. Once relax those rules in the fundamentals of humanity, and the moral pillars of society are shaken to their foundation."

DISCOVERY WITH A DIFFERENCE.

"Government chemists have discovered a method of treating petroleum by which the output of gasoline will be doubled and provide a supply of products necessary in the making of dyes and high explosives," says the "Commoner." "These were problems that baffled the experts of the big corporations that are interested in these industries. Where the public benefits is that these discoveries by Government chemists will be available to all who can make use of them. If the experts of the big industrial corporations had made them, the economies and the profits would have been theirs."

Kamnia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. B. 13

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500		15%	1,645
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,775
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	--	Nil.	
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	--	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. / O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	5
\ P	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	58
Mercantile Bank £ (12½ A ..	25	--	8%	£22
(12½ B ..	25	--	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	86
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£3 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	740
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	112½
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	--	20	690
Bombay United ..	250	--	10	280
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	210
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,860
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	395
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	91½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	173½
David ..	250	do.	25	554½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	410
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	267½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	121½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	183½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jeevaj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,255
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	665
Lakhmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,185
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,140
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Manockjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,280
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	210
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,085
Phœnix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	270
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	975
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	205
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,470
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton / O	500	..	Nil.	350
\ P	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	250
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	235

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ahdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	258
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankus ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badram Pile ..	70	June.	7	87
Baroda Trade Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35% Yr.	925
Bo. Electric Sup. / P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	170
and T.Co. Ld. \ O	£10	..	6%	217
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	460
Bombay Steam / O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	167½
Navigation Co. \ P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld. ..	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of India Rs 50	500	..	42½%	525
The Eastern / O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. \ D, 2sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	--	Nil.	245
Katal Cement / O..	100	--	Nil.	87
\ D.	40	--	Nil.	120
\ P..	100	--	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
India Gen. Nav. & Rly. Co. / O. (Old 100 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
\ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
John Roberts & Co.	250	March.	7%	155
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Marcks & Co. ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills ..	100	July	10	72
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	Rs. 10	167
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	6%	80 nom.
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	100	..	7%	65
Phillips & Co., ..	200	May	30%	645
P. & Canning Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	88
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	1,000	Sept.	45	865
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	10	..	Nil.	14½
Soundy & Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	Nil.	12½
	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel / O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
Co \ D	30	&	Nil.	190
\ P	150	June	6%	160
Tata Hydro Elec. / O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,140
" " Hydro" Def. \ P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,085
Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	25%	190
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4	119
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	515

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
CD—Cum dividend. XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Vort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat ..	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P. & M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	772½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales ..	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld. ..	500	Sept.	30	520
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	--		120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	126
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	155
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	662½
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	102½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	74
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sara Sirajgani Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	73½xd
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	55
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	176
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	118

* 4% Int. paid during Construction

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

DEWAN ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 21.

In opening the Sixth Session of the Mysore Economic Conference at noon to-day, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan, as president, said *inter alia*:—

"I venture to think that we may look back with a fair amount of satisfaction on the work which we have been able to accomplish during the period. With the ground prepared and the way paved in so many directions, we may confidently hope that the work of the immediate future will be better still. The chief aim of the Economic Conference is to prevent waste and increase production. There is nothing in this aim which could be regarded as at all ambitious or impracticable. The figures I have given show that we do not aspire to reaching European standards of production. We are now here in the race with aims so unpretentious that there is no thought of supplanting the spiritual ideals of the country. The increase of production I refer to, is a measure of supreme necessity. The present margin between the standard of living and destitution is, in the best of seasons, too small to maintain the bare decencies of life, and the risks to which our people are exposed in a severe famine are too serious to be trifled with. Moreover, the economic strain in the country is a growing and not a diminishing evil. The population of the world is increasing rapidly, the struggle for existence is growing keener, facilities of communication are multiplying, and prices of foodstuffs have gone up since 1900 in many parts of the world from 15 to 50 per cent. In these days of growing hurry and strenuous toil, the idle and the inefficient are already finding it hard to maintain an existence.

"The attempt to improve matters, you will thus see, has not come a day too soon. H.H. the Maharaja has been anxious to give reasonable scope for the progressive instincts of his people, and to provide them with every opportunity to improve themselves. It is with this object that his Highness was pleased to inaugurate this conference. It wants to train the people, to improve their present lot in life, and assist them to build up their future prosperity. It wants to increase our schools, improve farms, build factories and develop our trade. It puts hope in us of better times for our people. So, I commend its work bespeaking for the support of all true well-wishers of Mysore."

The various committee reports were then presented.

STEFANSSON'S FATE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PESSIMISTIC.

In the course of a discussion on the Marine and Fisheries Department Estimates in the Canadian House of Commons, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, who holds that portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, spoke pessimistically with regard to the fate of Mr. Stefansson and the sledge party which set out over the Arctic Ocean last summer in search of an unknown northern continent.

In reply to a question as to what steps were being taken to search for the missing explorers, Mr. Hazen said that he had talked the matter over with Captain Bartlett, and that he was of opinion that there was a bare possibility that Stefansson had made his way ot Siberia and would be found if he were able to keep alive. However, it was not thought to be a probability.

In regard to the rescue of Captain Bartlett and his shipmates of the wrecked Karluk, who were marooned on Wrangell Island, Mr. Hazen said that the United States revenue cutter Bear had been of great assistance, but the American Government had refused to allow the Canadian Government to pay any part of the expenses. The actual rescue was effected by the King and Wing, a Norwegian vessel, and her master had been rewarded by the Government. The Government added Mr. Hazen now had three ships in the northern seas on the look-out, and all vessels proceeding to the Arctic were instructed to be on the watch. A suggestion had been made that an aeroplane should be employed to search for the explorers, but the idea had been rejected as impracticable.

During the debate on the Estimates, the navigability of the Hudson Bay route was also the subject of discussion. Mr. Hazen announced that during the coming season the first wireless station will be placed on the Hudson Strait. This station will be able to work with those at Port Nelson and Le Bas. In reply to a remark by Mr. Oliver, the Minister agreed that more than one station would be required on the strait in order to keep in touch with ice conditions. He said that twelve beacons had already been erected in the strait.

Mr. Hazen read the recent report of the department in regard to ice conditions in Hudson Bay and Strait. It stated that conditions vary in different seasons. In 1914 the strait was ice free for only three months. Mr. W. H. Sharpe (Lisgar) said the report was discouraging. He had read reports of Hudson Bay captains who declared that the waters of the strait were navigable for several months of the year. These men, he said, must have been well acquainted with the conditions.

Mr. Oliver said that the length of the season was in the hands of Providence. The fact remained that the trade of a large area had been done via this route for the past two hund

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting.
Palace of Varieties Gaiety Theatre Farewell Performance of the London Costume Comedy Co. at 6-30 or 10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting.
P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with China and Australian Mails, due 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24.

New Mofussil Co., Ltd.—Extraordinary General Meeting. Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

English Mail steamer Khyber arrives.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BOYCE—On June 11th, at Monghyr, wife of C. L. Boyce, a daughter. (English and Irish papers please copy.).

HOGAN—On the 9th May, 1915, at Rawnboy House, Co., Cavan, the wife of Captain E. M. A. Hogan, Indian Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZPATRICK—KELLY—On the 9th June, 1915, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A., Joseph O'Conner Fitzpatrick Lieut., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army, to Eileen Marjorie youngest daughter of Mr. John F. Kelly, Madras P.W.D., (Retired).

DEATHS.

HADOW—On the 15th May, 1915, at St. Ethelbert House, Hereford, Major-General Frederick Edward Hadow, late Royal (Madras) Artillery, in his 79th year.

JONES—On the 7th May, 1915 at St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, James McGill Jones, late Executive Engineer, Bir Bhopal, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, of septic meningitis aged 46.

MURRAY—On the 8th May, 1915, suddenly, at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, Freda, wife of Major J. H. Murray, I.M.S.

WHITE—On the 10th May, 1915, Helen Elise White, of 77, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W., widow of the late John White, late of the Bengal Civil Service.

THOMAS—On the 13th instant, in England, R. E. S. Thomas, late of Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., (by cable).

IN MEMORIAM.

ADSHEAD.—In fond and loving memory of my dearly beloved wife, Maude Elsie, who fell asleep in Jesus, June 16th, 1910, aged 28 years, 4 months and 28 days. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by her four sorrowing children and husband.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

June 22.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"D" Company.—Wednesday 23rd, Thursday 24th, Friday 25th, Saturday 26th and Sunday 27th instant.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N.-C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

204.—Extract from Gazette of India. Army Department dated 11th June 1915 is republished for information:—
Bombay Vol. Rifles.
No. 571. Captain Norman William Faith is granted the Honorary Rank of Major. Dated the 12th May 1915.
Lieut. Henry James Dibbs to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th May 1915.
Second-Lieut. Alec. Walter Puttick to be Lieutenant vice H. J. Dibbs promoted. Dated the 12th May 1915.
Second-Lieut. Norman Boyd Kinnear to be Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 12th May 1915.
Surgeon Captain Samuel Arthur Powell, M.D., to be Surgeon Major. Dated the 12th May 1915.

205.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8486 Vol. R. M. Strowger, "B" Coy.
No. 8487 Vol. W. S. Hoseason, "H" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

June 21.

Corps Orders By Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B. V. A.

694.—Parades.
No. 1 Company:—Parade outside the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday 24th June and proceed to Oyster for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill.
No. 2 Company:—Parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. on Thursday 24th June for 7.5-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill at Colaba North. The H. P. F. Class parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. daily under Sergeant Stubbs.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at R. B. Yacht Club this evening at 6-15.

March.—Distant Greeting ..... A. Doring.
Egyptian Serenade.—Amina ..... P. Lincke.
Valse.—Puppchen ..... J. Gilbert.
Reminiscences of.—Wales ..... F. Godfrey.
Intermezzo.—Aerial ..... J. O. Hume.
Melodie.—Un Peu D'Amour ..... Silesu.
Two-Step.—The Wedding Glide L. A. Hirsch.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Khyber with the outward Mails of the 4th and 11th inst. passed Suez at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 19th idem.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Kashmir which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo arrived in London on Sunday the 20th instant. All well.

WOUNDED FROM SUEZ,

The hospitalship Syria, Captain C. R. Longden, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Suez, having left that port on the 10th instant, with 216 Indian wounded and invalided soldiers on board.

BURGLARY AT MANDVI,

Heematlal Jagjivan, a dealer in saffron, reports that his shop at Mirchi Lane, Mandvi, was broken into some time during Sunday night, and ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 469, stolen.

COLLAPSE OF A STABLE.

The damage to the buffalo stable, situated at Clerk Road, and of which a portion collapsed on Sunday afternoon, is estimated about Rs. 1,200. The stable belonged to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., and was rented by Moosa Haji Mahomed.

MISS GAUHAR JAN.

Sunday night's concert at Balliwala's Grand Theatre notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, attracted a large audience, the singer having to respond to numerous encores in the course of the evening. To-night another concert is advertised, this being her last appearance in Bombay.

SUCCESSES IN HOME-NURSING EXAMINATION.

The following have passed the Home Nursing Examination from the class conducted under the auspices of the Radiant Cricket Club in the A. E. High School by Dr. D. S. Ajinkya and examined by Dr. V. G. Rele: Messrs. M. R. Laud, V. K. Joshi, and K. V. Bam.

MISSING BAG.

Mrs. C. Fernandez, residing at Girgaum Back Road, reports to the Police that on Saturday morning she had been to the shop of Deoji Malji, a jeweller, on the Kalbadevi Road, where she placed a bag, containing Rs. 365 in ornaments and cash on a glass show case an went to another part of the shop to inspect some jewellery. On returning the show case shortly after she missed the bag.

COLLISION BETWEEN TRAM AND MOTOR CAR.

Tram car No. 20 was going along Ripon Road towards the Jacob Circle on Sunday night, when a collision occurred between it and motor car No. 1956 belonging to Kermaly Lalji Sajan, and the motor car was badly damaged. It is alleged that the motor car was coming out of its owner's compound, when it got jammed between a tram post and the tram car.

LECTURE ON THEOSOPHICAL WORK.

Professor R. K. Kulkarni, of Victoria College, Gwaliar, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Our Theosophical Work" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single death from plague and a single attack of small-pox occurred in the city on Sunday. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 38, which compares very favourably with the total of 66 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 61 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,397, out of which 19 were plague stricken. A Ward contributed two of these plague rats B Ward 7, C Ward 7 and D Ward 3.

CONGRATULATION TO MR. S. M. EDWARDES.

A deputation of the Khoja Ismaili Council of his Highness the Aga Khan's Khoja Jamat waited on Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Police Commissioner of Bombay, at his bungalow at Ridge Road, on Sunday morning to congratulate him on the distinction conferred upon him in the Birthday honours. The deputation was headed by President Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Dewji, J.P., and Alija Jumabhai Shariff, J.P.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 38,39,574-6-7; Subscriptions from Sholapur Branch Rs. 17,125-7-4; 4th Instalment from Ryots of Mudhol State Rs. 610-14-10; 9th Donation from Members of Bombay Gymkhana Rs. 500-0-0; 37th Instalment from Kolaba District Rs. 134-15-3; People of Adwana and Ranawas Mahal of Porebandar State Rs. 122-12-0; 10th Instalment from Mandvi Taluka Rs. 97-8-0; 5th Instalment from Anjar Taluka Rs. 75-0-0; Subscriptions from Dhrafa Thandar Rs. 47-0-7 and Sums below Rs. 10 Rs. 2-0-0. Total Rs. 36,58,290-0-7.

WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

URGENT REQUIREMENTS.

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund urgently require magazines and small Books, the 7d. editions, for the soldiers. Will those who can, send them at once to Waterloo Mansions.

P. AND O. STEAMER RUNS ASHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 20.

The P. and O. Nubia ran ashore at the mouth of the Kelani River last night and remains fast.

M. POINCARE'S MESSAGE TO THE KING OF ITALY.

President Poincare has sent the following telegram to King Victor Emmanuel III.:—

"At the solemn hour when Italy is entering resolutely upon the glorious path traced by her destinies the whole of France rejoices to think that the two sister nations are about to fight once more for the defence of their common civilisation and for the liberation of oppressed peoples.

"Drawn together already by their affinity by their traditions, and by the immortal force of the Latin genius Italy and France unite for ever by this new fraternity of souls and by this consecration of their natural relations."

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

FRAUDS ON A BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case, in which Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Bhagwandas Kisenchand, a Hindu, with cheating Mr. Lala Garibdas, manager of the Bombay Branch of the Punjab National Bank, in respect of two sums of money, aggregating Rs. 150.

The charge against the accused was that on the 7th May he went to see the complainant, whom he told his father was an acquaintance of his and that he (the accused) had an account to the extent of Rs. 10,000 in the Rawalpindi branch of the Bank. He asked for a loan of Rs. 50, which he was given and subsequently another of Rs. 100. Subsequently it was found that he had no such account in the Rawalpindi branch.

The accused was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Abdul Nabi Moulabux with selling a grain of cocaine without a license.

On Friday night a bogus customer was sent with marked coins to buy cocaine from the accused, who sold him the stuff and was arrested. The accused was also found in possession of another grain of cocaine. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Kayun Khan, residing at Kumbharwada, with selling a grain of cocaine on Saturday last without a license. When arrested the accused was found in possession of six grains of cocaine. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged Purshotam Khimji, a Hindu, with burglary, and theft of 212 unbound volumes of religious books from a godown situated at Vithalvadi.

It was alleged that a few days ago the accused unlocked the door of the godown and removed the property, mentioned above, belonging to Govindram Dwarkadas. He pleaded not guilty but was convicted of theft and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN THE CITY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The following Press Note regarding changes in the number of liquor shops in the City of Bombay and eleven districts in the Presidency was issued yesterday:—

In pursuance of the policy of reducing as far as possible the number of shops for the sale of intoxicants one country liquor shop in the Town and Island of Bombay and thirty-two such shops in eleven districts have been closed under the orders of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari on the recommendation of the Collectors with effect from 1st April 1915. In the Panch Mahals, one of the eleven districts above mentioned, the closing of three shops has been partially counterbalanced by the opening of a new one.

On the other hand Government have in the following circumstances approved of raising the number of shops in the Kaira district from 55 to 80. A comprehensive examination made last year brought forcibly to notice the fact that large quanties of illicit liquor are consumed in the district and that the prevalence of illicit distillation is one of the conditions that help to keep alive the spirit of lawlessness on the part of a section of the population. Government have accordingly decided to take special action to suppress the practice. One of the preventive measures is to increase the number of shops, as the evidence conclusively showed that the paucity of the existing shops and the difficulties in the way of obtaining a supply of licit liquor merely fostered illicit distillation without in any way promoting the cause of temperance.

In fixing the locality of the new shops the only consideration has been the supplanting of illicit liquor and every care has been taken to avoid localities where the people are not addicted to drink or where the establishment of a shop would encourage the drinking habit.

LORD HARDINGE'S BIRTHDAY,

VICEROY'S DONATION TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

At the Hardinge birthday entertainment to school children yesterday, which was largely attended, Sir Gurudas Banerjee delivered an address eulogising the character and statesmanship of the Viceroy and expressing gratification at the extension of his term of office. He read a letter from his Excellency enclosing a cheque for Rs. 2,000 for the Calcutta University Institute students' fund, half being on his account and half in memory of Lady Hardinge who always wished well to the young men of the University. His Excellency has written: "I think I need hardly tell you that I also desire their welfare."

The Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps gave demonstrations which were received enthusiastically.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

On Wednesday the Municipal Corporation will consider the report of the Special Committee on the detailed provisions of the Hindu University Bill. The Committee make various recommendations, including the establishment of a Special Court to try cases of misdemeanour, granting of the right to ruling chiefs who have paid more than three lakhs for perpetual representations after their death, allowing of proportional representation to registered donors in case their numbers fell short of 100, power to affiliate colleges in the vicinity of Benares and the giving of Commerce precedence over Law, the Faculty which should wait until funds are available. They disapprove the inclusion of the comprehensive definition of the term "Hindu."

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN SKETCH COMPANY.

A SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME.

That the Bandmann Sketch Company has caught on in Bombay there is no denying. The Company introduced their third change of programme on Saturday night, when there was such a rush for seats, that those who turned up late were refused admittance much to their chagrin. The theatre was packed with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Miss Manners who appeared for the first time in Bombay, was given a warm reception. Her singing was just what the audience liked, and they demonstrated their approval in no stinted manner. The other new arrival, Mr. Martin Rosse, who is a powerful tenor greatly enhanced the enjoyment of the evening. In their musical sketch "Those Terrible Tomboys," the Rosslyn Sisters proved a great success, their closing song "Rock-a-Bye" being particularly delightful. Mr. Tom Payne maintained his high reputation and kept the audience in roars of laughter, particularly with his rendering of "The Minstrel Boy" and the closing sketch "Locked in a Flat." He was ably assisted by Miss Nellie Lomas, Miss Dorothea Temple, Miss May Yates and Mr. A. G. Spry, who as a caretaker of the flat, was very amusing. To avoid disappointment those desirous of witnessing the performance of these clever artistes during the remainder of their brief stay in Bombay should book their seats early.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The London Costume Comedy Co., who have been delighting the audiences at the above Theatre for over a week past conclude their Bombay season to-night when they will present a varied programme of high class vaudeville and music combined. As the Company is not likely to re-visit Bombay for a long time to come, it is hoped that local theatre-goers will give these highly talented artistes a warm send off to-night. The pictures being shown this week are a very careful selection and highly interesting. To-morrow there will be a change of programme, full particulars of which will be seen in to-morrow's advertisement columns.

LORD DERBY'S APPEAL.

LOYALTY TO THE NEW MINISTRY AND LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Derby on May 24 addressed a recruiting meeting on the sands at Blackpool, at which the attendance was estimated roughly at nearly 100,000.

Referring to the position of the Ministry, Lord Derby said:—Some people are engaged at the present moment in discussing various changes in the Government. I know no more than you do about it, but this I say, and want you to say it with me, that, whatever Government is in power, we are going to give them an absolutely loyal support until the end of the war. (Cheers.) We are not going to quarrel as to who did this and who said that. We believe all are doing their best. They rely upon us, and in Lancashire, at all events, I am certain they will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) There is another loyalty for which I appeal, and that is loyalty to Lord Kitchener. (Cheers.) I ask for absolute, undeviating, unquestioning loyalty to a man who has shouldered a huge burden and is working day and night for his country. (Cheers.) I know I can take a message from you that he has got no stauncher friends than Lancashire men throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) I appeal to you from the bottom of my heart to make up our Lancashire regiments to full strength. Let national service come if it may—I believe myself at the present moment that it would be the fairest thing to do—but, whether it be so or not, let Lancashire say, "We have done voluntarily what other counties have had to do compulsorily."

QUICK CHANGE FOR RECRUITS.

Lord Derby gained many recruits at Knowsley. Knowsley Park has been used as a training ground for the "Comrades" Battalion. It was thrown open for a military tournament, which included a mimic battle showing methods of present-day warfare, in which over, 1,000 men took part. It had been announced that anyone joining the "Comrades" would be fitted out with a uniform on the spot, and there was a good response to the invitation. The new recruits were inspected with the other men by Lord Derby.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

"Sir John French is a great soldier," says the "Mail." "We owe to Sir John French the leadership which has enabled a handful of men from the British Islands, the Dominions, and India to hold back the mightiest army in the world, the remorseless horde that has been preparing for this particular struggle for 44 years."

"Sir John French is a perfect picture of the Happy Warrior," says Dr. Wallace Williamson, who has just visited him at the Front.

"Sir John French," says the "Statist," "has a perfect right, of course, to receive as his guests any friends he pleases. But it is hardly in accordance with his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France to pick out the military correspondent of one single journal, and to allow him to write from Headquarters what, to say the least, was calculated to make people feel that everything is not as it ought to be in our Army in France. We trust that misjudgment of this kind will not take place a second time."

MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Churchill sends the following message on the situation to "Reynolds's":—"Any public man who at this moment nourishes any thought except that of waging war against the enemy by the most effective means should never be forgiven by his fellow-countrymen."

MESSRS. MOHAMED ALI AND SHAUKAT ALI.

FRESH RESTRAINTS ON LITERARY ACTIVITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 21.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali received on the 20th instant, a fresh order issued by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, under rule 3(c) of the Defence of India Rules of 1915, directing them to abstain from writing, dictating or in any way composing or assisting, whether directly or indirectly, in the composition of any matter for publication in any book, newspaper or other document of any kind intended for issue, or likely to be issued, to the public or any section or class of the public, by sale or otherwise, and further directing them to refrain from permitting, or causing, whether directly or indirectly, any matter written, dictated or composed by them to be so issued, unless any such matter has been scrutinised and approved for publication by an officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner.

An order of the Chief Commissioner has also been served on the printer and the publisher of the "Hamdard" directing them to refrain from printing and publishing any matters in the newspaper that has not been scrutinised and approved by An Extra Assistant Commissioner of Delhi appointed by the Chief Commissioner for this purpose.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 21.

The Parsi Gymkhana and the Poona Young Cricketers' Club tried conclusions in a half day match on the ground of the former yesterday. The Parsi's went in first, and beginning well were able to get all first four wickets into double figures. Unwalla 33 played a steady game throughout, as also did Chinai for his 20. The last five wickets, however, went for little or nothing, the Parsi innings closing for 111. The Young Cricketers opened badly, losing their first two wickets before 20 had been scored. With the arrival of Bhusari things changed, the batsman hitting freely and scoring rapidly. In partnership with S. M. Joshi he saw the century up, and an easy victory for the visitors looked probable with four wickets still in hand. Once separated, however, the rest were soon disposed of and the Parsi's ran out victors by 4 runs.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Mr. A. C. Bharucha, b Joshi	10
Mr. N. R. Green, b Mehendale	11
Mr. C. Kaikobad, c Burve, b Joshi	10
Mr. P. R. Unwalla, b Joshi	33
Mr. M. S. Antia, b Burve	7
Mr. P. J. Chinai, not out	20
Mr. Dhunjishaw, T. N., c and b Joshi	1
Mr. H. J. Chinai, c Mehendale, b Joshi	2
Mr. R. H. Antia, b Joshi	4
Mr. Masalawala, b Burve	0
Mr. Lam, b Joshi	2
Extras	11
Total	111

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Mr. Gupte, b Antia, M.	0
Mr. Khare, b Antia, M.	9
Mr. Burve, c Green, b Dhunjishaw	16
Mr. Bhusari, b Antia, M.	48
Mr. Sheode, b Dhunjishaw	0
Mr. Mehendale, c Lam, b Antia, M.	5
Mr. Joshi, S. M., run out	26
Mr. Joshi, A. S., b Antia	0
Mr. Phadke, b Antia, A.	0
Mr. Kale, not out	0
Mr. Marathe, c and b Antia	0
Extras	3
Total	107

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

"WORSE THAN HAVE YET BEEN PRINTED."

A private of the 1st Seaforth Highlanders, in a letter home, relates the story of the captured German officer laughing at the sufferings of our men who had been "gassed." The incident has already been mentioned by "Eye-Witness." The soldier writes:—

"I have nearly recovered from the German gas poison, but a great many brave lads have died from its effects. When we had come to our senses after the 'gassing' our regiment charged the German trenches, taking a good number of prisoners. Amongst them was a Bavarian officer, who, when he was passing us, laughed at the men lying suffering from the poisonous fumes and gasping for breath. He turned and asked with a smile and jeer, 'What do you think of that?'

"The sights I have seen committed by Germans have been disgraceful. I have seen a mother and child stripped naked and dead with many wounds. When you see such things reported in the Press, don't think they are false, for there have been many worse things committed than have yet been printed. Surely, when the young men of the British Empire realize such horrors, thos who are not making munitions of war should roll up and join the Army or Navy. Will the people of Great Britain never wake up and take this horrible war seriously? Miles and miles of ground upon which corn and potatoes grew last year is now a large cemetery. Even the dead are not allowed to rest sometimes."

(Continued from column 6.)

Hurlingham team again pierced the defence of the Novices, and thus gained the victory by 4 goals to 3. For the winners Mr. T. B. Drybrough, Mr. J. W. Winans and Mr. G. A. Lockett displayed excellent form, while Sir Clifford Cory worked earnestly on behalf of his side.

In a game which followed between "Reds" and "Whites" the form shown was decidedly inferior to that exhibited in the earlier part of the afternoon, but it was not uninteresting, and at the close the "Whites" were narrow winners by the odd goal of five.

Among the wounded officers on the ground was Lieutenant N. V. Blacker (East Yorkshire Regiment), a son of Major Blacker.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

Several military teams were engaged in club cricket matches on May 22, the most important being those of the Sportsman's Battalions, in which many well-known county cricketers took part. Remarkable bowling performances were accomplished by Childs and Hayes in the match between the 1st Battalion and the Derrick Wanderers. Some matches had to be cancelled through the movement of troops, and others through the exigencies of military duties.

With so many clubs closed down for the duration of the war, and those still struggling to continue being financially embarrassed, the Club Cricketers' Charity Fund has been sorely hit. Therefore, it is only too obvious that its operations will have to be suspended for brighter times. What money is collected by cricket clubs—as witness the recent excellent donation of £40 by the Spencer C.C. to the National Relief Fund—will doubtless find its way to more pressing war funds.

With the season now getting into full swing the military games are increasing in number, and on May 22 there were several of general interest. The Sportsman's Battalion has decided on running two weekly teams, the 1st Battalion being captained by that well-known Surrey County cricketer Private E. G. Hayes. Meeting the Derrick Wanderers at Blackheath on May 22, the soldiers gained a good victory, the bowling of Private Hayes being in no small measure responsible, as he obtained six for 21. Yet R. Childs, for the home club, accomplished an even finer performance by capturing nine of the Battalion's wickets for 55. At the Crystal Palace, the Petty Officers were soundly defeated by Brondesbury, the leading feature of the cricket being the all-round ability shown by Victor Jarvis, a brother of F. Jarvis. Not only did he bat brilliantly for his century innings of 108, which included a dozen fours, but the Brondesbury man also bowled with marked success, performing the "hat trick." Brondesbury scored 205 for eight, and declared, the Petty Officers of the Royal Naval Division being all out for a modest 32. Heavy scoring was seen in the Grove Park and Ealing Park fixture, the former being able to apply the closure when 170 for one. This was due to the brilliance of R. Ball, who contributed 100 by fearless hitting, no fewer than five sixes coming from his bat. He was only at the wicket a little over an hour, and punished every bowler alike Ealing Park was disposed of for 52.

Another military side, the R.A.M.C., was opposed to Battersea on the Woolwich ground, but fared badly. Some patient and good cricket by G. Dawdry, who carried his bat for 79; and other minor and useful additions by the other members enabled Battersea to closure the innings at 192 for six. The R.A.M.C. failed altogether against the deliveries of Harry White, a veteran well over the half-century mark, who took five for 11, while F. Arnold, another cricketer getting well on in years, also took five for 15. The R.A.M.C. was got rid of for the very modest total of 30. A punishing innings was played by A. R. Ingersoll for Catford against White House, and he was somewhat unfortunate to miss the three coveted figures by only a couple of runs. Ingersoll is a tremendous hitter when properly set, and his 98 included a sweet stroke for 6. Catford's 216 was never in danger of being passed by White House, and the latter only totalled 71.

BOWLING SUCCESSES.

It would seem that the bowlers are at present meeting with a fair amount of success, and this is not surprising, seeing the limited practice most club cricketers are able to obtain this season through other more important reasons. Some really clever bowling feats have to be reported. That of T. A. J. Harris, for the Clapham Ramblers, against the Great Western Railway, is worthy of special mention. This fast bowler actually secured seven for 6, one of the finest things that he has ever done in a fairly long cricket career. As the pitch was quite dead, his work was exceedingly praiseworthy. F. Scoulding, a left-handed slow bowler with much wile, proved a thorn in the side of Hilford, and was responsible for seven for 17. Playing for the Spencer v. Crofton Park, E. C. Wright and J. S. Harrison each secured four for 9, while there was some excellent work shown with the ball in the Lauderdale and Wickham House game. For the former E. Arnold obtained eight for 35, while F. Wilkinson for Wickham House captured seven for 21. The Honor Oak fast bowler, H. Bates, obtained six for 33 against the Heathfield, and R. Ellis for the Westbourne Park Wanderers v. Merton secured eight for 19, he only sending down nine overs. That was also a remarkable bit of bowling accomplished by H. Gray for Hampstead Montrose against the Calthorpe, he taking actually the first five wickets without having a run scored from him. Playing for the Derelicts against the Ludgate Circus, A. Will took five for 20. For Dulwich College v. Mr. Porter's Side, A. H. Gillingan took five for 20.

POLO NOVICES V. HURLINGHAM.

There was some excellent polo in the match between the Hurlingham Club team and a side called the "Novices" at Hurlingham on May 22, and though it was evident early on that day the home representatives were the better combination, they did not achieve victory until the final period. The Novices were a goal down in the first five minutes, but they played very pluckily. At the end of the opening period they had a score of 2—1 against them, but they held their own in the second—in which there was no score—and in the third they drew level. Remarkably smart play was seen in the fourth chukker, in which each side scored once, the Hurlingham goal, obtained by Mr. G. A. Lockett, being one of the best of the match, for it followed a brilliant run, which ended with an equally meritorious final effort. No score was made in a very interesting fifth period, but in the sixth the

(Continued in Column 5.)

NOTICE TO POONA RESIDENTS.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 22, 1915.

AN IMPOSSIBLE PROPOSAL.

The belated Representation to the Government of India on the position with regard to alien enemies in this country, which has emanated from the European Association in Calcutta, has raised a chorus of ill-advised approval and commendation from several of our contemporaries. The Association, says "The Pioneer," in drawing the attention of the Government to the matter are performing a notable public service. That would have been true if the Representation had made its appearance nine or ten months ago. But at that time Calcutta was pleading in pressing terms for considerate treatment of the alien enemies in its midst,—the men whom we have been in the habit of meeting in our clubs, who have joined in our sports and with whom we have enjoyed cordial business relations, etc.,—while one journal in the ex-capital was guilty of putting forward a still more fatuous and monstrous plea in extenuation of its German friends by urging the Government to remember that "every white man in this country is an asset." When the Government first instituted measures for the internment of Germans and the restriction of their business activities, the tendency on the other side of India was to plead for leniency. Now that most of the mischief has been done and there is little left to be done, Calcutta, so addicted to hysterics and so seldom capable of sober or prompt judgment, comes forward with proposals of an unheard-of nature, addresses the Government in characteristic pedagogic tone and takes it to task for not doing what Calcutta,—before the recent ebullitions of feeling in England suggested a new reason for finding fault with the Government of India,—expressly discouraged it from doing.

We have often expressed in these columns disapprobation of the laxity of the authorities in dealing with alien enemies. For a long time many people, potentially dangerous, were allowed to remain at large, and we think that the freedom permitted to German missionaries in many parts of the country is especially to be regretted. But most of all this has been put right now and the European Association of Calcutta, which might have been really helpful a long time ago, is months behind the fair. We fully sympathise with every sort of boycott of the alien enemy at the present time and the most rigorous restriction of his freedom, but it is impossible to entertain the amazing suggestions put forward by the Council of the European Association in regard to the treatment of alien enemies at the end of the war.

"The liquidation of German firms," says the Secretary to the Association in his letter, "has been conducted in a manner which appears to indicate that the policy is simply to realise sufficient assets to meet debts and that the firms are to be kept in such a position that they will be able to recommence trading immediately after the termination of the war and the release of German employees from confinement. Immediately after the war the Germans interned will return and recommence business with added bitterness and hostility to the British Government. The natural ostracism with which they must inevitably meet will increase their bitterness and encourage them to form a separate community, and possibly to assist or instigate anarchist and revolutionary movements."

The Representation goes on to suggest that all German firms should be eliminated root and branch and that individual Germans should not be allowed to enter the country or remain after the war except under special permit and supervision. Now whatever happens to the German Empire after the war; whatever process of disintegration it may have to undergo, it is necessary to remember that it possesses what is perhaps the most potential industrial population in Europe, and the idea that India, once peace has been restored, can afford to cut off her business relations with the German people, any more than any other civilised people in the world, is so childish that it ought not to require demonstration. Recently we had a somewhat sharp lesson in the folly of indulging in premature reprisals, when the enemy submarine prisoners were accorded differential treatment from that meted out to ordinary prisoners of war. In matters of this kind the German can always go one better than us, and the result of German re-reprisals has been that the British Government has been compelled, from consideration for its own subjects interned in Germany, to remove the special restrictions on submarine prisoners. It is not to be supposed that a wholesale expulsion of the Germans from India after the war and the banishment of German firms will be quietly accepted in any part of Germany. There were many English firms doing business in Germany before the war broke out and these, no doubt, hope to resume their activities as soon as peace is restored. It is hardly to be thought that even, if the Government of India were willing to fall in with the views of the European Association, the Government at Home would allow them to embark on a course that would possibly involve the ruin of numerous British firms in Germany, by reason of German retaliation, and threaten the position of every British house having business relations with Germany, including many in India, to say nothing of the probable deprivation of thousands of individual Britishers of their employment in the German Empire. The Council of the European Association, and those who are so ready to applaud its proposal, does not seem to have given the least consideration to the fact that the Germans, crushed as they might be in a political and military sense, would still have it in their power to indulge in reprisals of a very substantial kind against any sort of attempt to boycott them in matters of trade. The assertion that the presence of German firms is in no way essential to the trade of India is an amazing one to have come from a body of presumably business men. One would gladly see German trade with this country pass into British or Indian hands, but everyone knows that, except to a very partial degree, that is a consummation incapable of realisation. India does not want to shut the door of trade against anyone. It is essential to her material and industrial progress that she should keep the door open to anyone with whom she can do business on advantageous terms, who can supply her with goods that she wants cheaper or better than others can do so, or than she can supply herself, and who can take from her in return her raw or manufactured products. You cannot turn every German and every German firm out of the country without provoking reprisals, which would strike not only at India but at the United Kingdom as well, and neither the British nor the Indian Government is going to take a risk of that kind to pacify the hysterical excitement of a body of gentlemen, who are possibly more concerned about the Viceroy's bandmaster than they are about the future freedom of German firms. At any rate it is difficult to believe that can they have given any serious thought to the grave consequences which would ensue from their proposals from a business point of view.

The proposal considered exclusively from the material point of view is so childish, that it is hardly necessary to discuss the moral aspect. But it is, perhaps, as well to add, that whatever our repugnance to German methods may be, once the war is over and the whole of the miserable business cleared up, it is essential that we should be prepared to make a clean start. As a civilised Empire our duty begins and ends with the task of depriving Germany of the power in the future to commit again the crimes of the past. To go beyond that and to indulge in any kind of reprisal, conceived and executed in the spirit of revenge, would be deplorable and a grave danger to the future peace and progress of the world; nor would it, we think, be in accordance with the instincts of the peoples of any portion of the British Empire. When Germany has been punished for her crimes and deprived of the power, so far as is possible, to commit them again, we shall have to settle down to live with the German people in peace and amity. Not to be ready to do that, would be a direct negation of the principles for which the war is being waged.

THE GOLD DANGER.

In his article on "The Abandonment of the Gold Standard," which we have already discussed, Professor Nicholson is very caustic in reference to the issue of emergency notes in England soon after the declaration of war in August last, till the amount had reached the figure of 38 millions sterling in January, when the further issue was stopped. There was, however, a resumption, he says, in February which has since continued. The London bankers were hardly enamoured of these notes, and, so far as they were concerned, they were not anxious to help their circulation as anticipated by the Treasury, which, therefore, egged on the Country banks to push them on with the single object of getting into the Bank of England all the gold which might be displaced by this operation. Postal orders too were deemed to be legitimate for achieving the same purpose. And things were pushed even so far that, according to Professor Nicholson, these new notes bore no superscription whether they were payable in gold. That was financial ingenuity of the first order,—to impart to them the aspect of inconvertibility whenever such a contingency was expedient. The accumulated results of these ingenious operations was the mounting-up of prices. The inflation of this newly-invented currency was very great and we may allow Professor Nicholson to speak in his own words on its effect:—

That such and so great an inflation of currency and credit should raise prices of food and other necessaries, seems never to have entered the minds of any one in authority. The Cabinet Committee appointed to inquire into the rise of prices issued a statement in which eleven points were put down for investigation, but the inflation of currency was not even mentioned.

But that is the way with all Governments including that of India: In the face of the reality of the enemy, the ostrich always buries its head in the sand. Professor Nicholson remarks:—

The worst of it is, as all experience shows, that a rise in prices due to currency causes is never detected until it is so marked and general that ordinary abuse of the speculator and the shippers and the railways and all the other brigands seems unequal to the situation.

But the aftermath is brewing, and the climax must come in due course when the imports so accumulate and the exports so diminish as to bring about that condition of the balance of trade which forecasts future adversity of a colossal character, Professor Nicholson says:—

Our imports for January 1915 were in aggregate value practically the same as for January 1914, while the exports declined 40 per cent. If the rise in prices encourages imports and checks exports, then there will in time be a difficulty in meeting the foreign payments, and the foreign exchanges will again be dislocated in a way that the Government will find not so easy to correct. Early in the war Germany began to feel this difficulty in meeting foreign payments, which is so far a comfort to us, but it recalls the old proverb about the house of one's neighbours being on fire: *'proximus ardet Ucalegon.'*

Thus this learned economist has faced the practical issue in a courageous manner and sounded the alarm in time and it is to be hoped that those who now guide and direct the finances of the United Kingdom will take his warning betimes, and proceed to adopt measures which will cure the inflation and avert the financial cataclysm that must otherwise inevitably take place. We are not pessimistic. We fully believe that the financial genius of Mr. Lloyd George will be equal to the critical occasion. As Lord Bacon has said they are the most sagacious shepherds of State who apprehend the tempests in a State betimes, whether the tempest be political or religious, economic or financial. We are dealing with the matter now with the object of warning the Indian Government against slavishly following all the ingenious devices of the British Treasury. That Treasury can always rely upon the vast resources of the people even when crippled, and on the sagacity of their statesmen. Again, the patriotism of a people so sensitively alive to a financial cyclone may be trusted to avert it. Here, in spite of the ablest steersman at the helm of the financial bark, all the other elements are more or less wanting. Hence the utmost caution and circumspection is required in dealing with such large and intricate questions of currency, as are and have been presented to India for the last 22 years. During that interval we have had half a dozen financial crises of no mean magnitude which have been averted by a series of temporary stopgaps suggested by our Currency empiricists, of which the Gold Standard Reserve, without any adequate gold to support it now, is the most striking. Professor Nicholson has shown very lucidly what danger threatens in the future, not only the world's gold centre but all the minor centres that radiate from it.

We see, as this unparalleled war progresses, how every belligerent is compelled to increase his daily and military expenditure. England, tthe wealthiest country in the world, was obliged to expend a million and a half per day during the early period of the war and now spends fully three millions, as the Premier announced the other day. But even these three millions are in no way a maximum. It is impossible to say what that may rise to should the Allies suffer any very serious reverse to their arms. It may rise to a figure hitherto unimagined. Gold would be at a high premium and not all the efforts of the combined nations would bring forth from the hoards the secreted metal or coins there. Have the gold currency advocates in this country ever tried to consider this contingency? Assume that it arises. What panacea are they going to suggest for the relief of India? Hence it is to be hoped that that every earnest and patriotic Indian will think twice before following the few worshippers who offer *puja* to the golden calf.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Willingdon and Bombay.

We think it necessary at once to contradict the rumour, which has appeared in a Calcutta journal, to the effect that Lord Willingdon will go to Calcutta in March next as Governor of Bengal. The statement appears in a paper which is notoriously reckless in its prognostications,—in the very next sentence almost it makes the ludicrous blunder of selecting Sir Reginald Craddock to succeed Sir Charles Bayley as Lieut.-Governor of Behar: the prediction appeared on the same day as Sir William Gait's appointment was announced!—and it is part of an extraordinary farrago of nonsense, in the course of which Lord Carmichael is put down as the successor to Lord Hardinge and Lord Beauchamp to succeed Lord Willingdon! But, once a rumour of this sort is started, one never knows where it is going to stop, and it is as well, therefore, to accord it the honour of a prompt contradiction. There is no likelihood whatever of Lord Willingdon leaving Bombay for another province in India before his term expires. As for Lord Beauchamp, it is only necessary to remember that he has been for some years a member of the Cabinet, was a State Governor in Australia, and is, or was, a candidate for the Viceroyalty, to realise the absurdity of the suggestion of his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay.

Lord Hardinge's Successor.

Having set a precedent by taking Lord Carmichael away from Madras, Calcutta is apt to think that it has a sort of lien on the Governors of other provinces, but it had better dismiss the idea once and for all, that Lord Willingdon and Bombay, who suit one another excellently well, have any attention of being separated for the benefit of the Eastern Presidency. Nor do we think it likely, for reasons we have stated before, that any vacancy is likely to arise by reason of Lord Carmichael being selected to succeed Lord Hardinge. The Viceroy's successor will come from Home, and, while many things may happen before next March to make a prediction at the present moment somewhat risky, we believe and hope that Mr. Winston Churchill is the most likely of all those that have been mentioned to come out to India. But the war may not be over by next March and the Coalition Government still in office, and that may make a good deal of difference. But, even so, it must be remembered that it will be Mr. Asquith who will make the recommendation to the King and that, if Mr. Churchill wants to be Viceroy of India, the Prime Minister will almost certainly make him the offer.

Town Planning in the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner, Southern Division, is to be congratulated on the care he has taken in arranging a series of lectures by experts in town improvements, principally with the object of affording the municipalities in his division opportunities of having advice on the general nature of their municipal work and responsibility. As long as such advice is kept within reasonable limits and is not allowed to affect the initiative of the municipalities themselves, nothing but good can come out of it. One of this series of lectures was given at Belgaum last week by Mr. Miriam, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, and his principal task was to explain the objects and reasons of the Bombay Town Planning Act, whose application is expected to be extended in due course to all parts of the Presidency. Mr. Miriam's lecture was not merely of an academic nature, but was made the more interesting by the fact that technical details were explained by means of illustrations by lantern slides. Mr. Miriam rightly laid emphasis on the importance of correctly anticipating a town's future requirements and of making adequate provision for them in the Town Plan,—two essentials without which no scheme of town planning can be successful. He then explained how financial considerations had prevented development schemes being taken up in the past by local bodies and how, therefore, the Town Planning Act, supplying as it did a long felt want, was likely to become a very powerful instrument in the hands of municipalities.

A Misunderstanding Removed.

In this connection Mr. Miriam did well to remove a misunderstanding of the provisions of the Act which exists among some people:—

Under the new Act wholesale alterations and large improvement schemes could be effected with very little expense to the local authorities. This should not be taken to mean that it is the landowner or the individual rayat who is called upon to bear the cost of the scheme. Quite the reverse, in fact the individual holder stands materially to gain in consequence of the improvements having been carried out by the local authority. The secret is that the local authority is given powers under the new Act whereby they are able to recoup the major portion of the initial cost. The owners who derive benefit from the schemes, such as provision of roads, bridges and parks, contribute towards the cost of these advantages; for instance, when the construction of a road leads to a large rise in price of land fronting on the road, the frontage owner is asked to contribute by small instalments or by account adjustment to the cost of the road, out of the enhancement of the value which he thereby obtains. The Act quite generously restricts this contribution to not more than half of the enhanced value or increment in any case.

But the most illuminating part of Mr. Miriam's address was that wherein he advised the municipalities to desist from the old practice of acquiring land and property piecemeal and the desirability of formulating small improvement schemes for congested areas. It will gladden the heart of Mr. Wacha that at least one responsible Government officer, who is entitled to speak with the authority of an expert, agrees with him in denouncing the policy so long followed by the Bombay Improvement Trust.

An Argument for Compulsory Service.

The other day, in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary was asked if he could state the number of men of military age engaged in the choruses of the different theatres and music-halls in London. The answer given was that the numbers were understood to be comparatively small. The questioner might, perhaps, suggests the "Manchester Guardian," have guessed how difficult it is to tell ages in a profession where an appearance of rosy youthfulness and elegant strength is not merely a grace but a duty.

Who can tell, asks the "Manchester Guardian," whether that rousing young figure moving about so lithely a moment ago, will not at the stage-door turn out to be too old for service even in the Austrian Landsturm? Apart from that, little is to be gained by pointing one's finger at a particular class or calling. There must certainly be men in these choruses who might fitly serve, but so there are in other walks of life which escape any suggestion of indirect compulsion.

It is to be regretted that the "Manchester Guardian" does not appreciate the moral of its own conclusion that "little is to be gained by pointing the finger at a particular class or calling,"—or individual, it might have added!—and become an advocate of compulsory service,—the only system under which every class, every calling and every individual can be fairly and impartially drawn upon for the nation's service.

Calcutta's War Gift.

We congratulate our Calcutta contemporary "The Statesman" on the splendid spirit in which its proposal for a Calcutta Fund to provide a fleet of motor ambulances and armed sea or aeroplanes has been taken up by its readers. Calcutta feels that its status and honour as a city has not been hitherto duly maintained in the matter of contributions to the war, but, if that is so, the publication of the appeal in "The Statesman" has quickly revealed that the spirit is not wanting, if a lead, hitherto, has not been forthcoming. The author of the appeal, in writing to our contemporary, says.

Cities and towns throughout the world have sent their contributions to Imperial Funds, but there has also been rivalry to identify themselves with the cause in a more direct manner. Our neighbours in Madras, a much smaller and less wealthy community (not to mention others), have their hospital ship, whilst our Indian fellow-citizens have subscribed a considerable sum towards the equipment of an Ambulance Corps and their efforts to play the game are a matter of no little pride. But Calcutta seems to have nothing of its own identified with the town and citizens as a whole, and it is to remove this stigma that I appeal to you, merely as a citizen proud of the town where I have spent much of my life.

The response was immediate and generous and on the first day no less than Rs. 30,000 was subscribed, the donors, including, besides other prominent persons and mercantile firms, the Chief Justice who sent Rs. 1,000.

Novelty in Benefit Performances.

An interesting novelty in the way of benefit performances has been organised on behalf of the fund. There are two rival companies of variety performers appearing in Calcutta at the present time,—"The Grotesques," and "The Quaints." The management of the two companies for the purpose of assisting the War Gift Fund by benefit performances have agreed to join hands. For this one night only "The Quaints" will leave their home for a little while and visit the haunts of their brethren, "The Grotesques." The latter, meanwhile, will pay a brief visit to the Pierrotland of their friendly rivals, both companies returning to their familiar setting at their own theatres for the second half of the evening's programme.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

GENERAL FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

ITALIANS CAPTURE ISONZO HEIGHTS.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The fighting is general in the west. The French have advanced a kilometre north of Arras and have captured two lines of trenches on the heights of the Meuse. The enemy's centre of resistance near Reillon in Lorraine has been captured and the offensive in Alsace continues to progress.

The Russians are reported to be holding their own in the various battle areas except Galicia. The enemy attempted to force the passage of the Grodek Lakes but were driven back. Austrian and German forces crossed the Dniester in one place, but were successfully driven back.

Prince Henry of Prussia in a speech declared that Libau would be held to the last extremity, because it was the key to the Baltic.

The Italians are having great success on the Isonzo and have captured the Heights commanding Plava.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India dated 19th June:—

In the Galacia battles the Austro-Germans are pursuing the Russians into Poland from the San. They occupied Tarnogad and are advancing to the Tanon River. But fresh Russian troops have appeared in the centre and the Russians occupy the prepared Grodek position, 17 miles west of the Lemberg line protected by six connecting lakes and much marshy ground cut up by dykes. Between the two lakes lies the Grodek-Lemberg road.

Between the Pruth and the Dniester the enemy who crossed the Russian frontier is thrown back into Austrian territory.

In the Baltic provinces there is no change.

On the Western Front Sir John French reports that fighting in the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout Wednesday in co-operation with the French attack about Arras.

East of Ypres we retain captured all the German first line trenches despite two counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were however unable to retain the second line trenches which we occupied in the morning. East of Festubert we advanced slightly.

The French retain all ground won in the north of Arras and in Alsace, consolidated the position taken on the 17th and continue to progress.

The Italians report that on the Isonzo front the struggle round Plava is assuming greater proportion. Italian aircraft appear to have done much damage. Elsewhere Austro-Italian artillery duels continue.

GENERAL PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

ITALIANS CAPTURE THE ISONZO HEIGHTS.

GENERAL FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE IN LORRAINE.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, June 21.

The fighting is general on the western front. The communiqué says:—

North of Arras the French advanced a kilometre eastward from Buval Bottom in the direction of Souchez.

We repulsed a violent enemy attack in western Argonne taking prisoners.

A French attack captured two lines of trenches on the Heights of the Meuse and took seventy prisoners.

The enemy's centre of resistance near Reillon, Lorraine, has been captured. Four counter-attacks were repulsed and fifty prisoners taken.

The French offensive in the valley of Fecht in Alsace continues to progress.

PEACE IS IN GOD'S HANDS.

GERMANY'S SECURITY LIES IN HER STRENGTH.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.

The talk of peace in the Prussian Diet drew a speech from the President in which he said:—

"Peace is in God's hands. The greater we emerge from the war, the greater will be the endeavour of our adversaries to snatch by a new coalition what we have gained. Our security depends on our own strength."

DISPARAGING GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.

DUTCH FARMER FINED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent says that a Dutch journal learns that at Osnabruck a farmer has been fined £50 for stating that it would be unhappy for Germany if she had to rely on the volunteers, that in one battle the volunteers had cried out for their fathers and mothers, had thrown away their rifles and deserted. Fifty volunteeers have already been condemned to confinement in a fortress, and seven have been shot.

The "Telegraaf" reports the shooting of a German soldier at Thienau for inciting soldiers to disaffection.

LIEUT. WARNEFORD'S BODY TAKEN TO ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, June 20.

Arrangements to bury Lieut. Warneford at Versailles have been cancelled and his body has been entrained for Great Britain.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 21.

Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., whose death is reported in Reuter's messages was third officer in the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Arankol.

Two other members of the Company, Wilkinson and Halford, are still engaged in the Flying Corps.

JAPAN AND COTTON TRADE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" referring to the establishment of a Japanese steamer service from New York via Panama understands that the increased cheaper imports of cotton from the Mexican Gulf ports will reduce the imports from India and enable Japanese manufacturers to underbid the British in the Indian markets.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

RUSSIANS DOING WELL EVERYWHERE.

GALICIA THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, June 20.

In the various battle areas except Galicia the Russians hold the upper hand.

A brilliant feat performed by Russian cavalry near Lemberg is reported in the latest communiqué. With exceptional boldness they charged the German advanced forces in the directon of Ravarusska, cut up and routed them and caused panic in the German ranks and generally arrested the German offensive.

The enemy also attempted to force the passage of the Grodek Lakes but were driven back. Artillery and rifle fire continues.

The Austrians and Germans crossed the Dniester in one place in great force but on attempting to issue from the deep windings of the river were successfully repulsed.

The Russians are progressing between the Dniester and the Pruth.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN GALICIA.

KAISER IN SUPREME COMMAND.

PETROGRAD, June 21.

Experts are of opinion that the enemy's advance west and south-west of Rawarussa initiates a great turning movement north of Lemberg.

A Russian communiqué mentions that the advance was conducted on Friday and Saturday by great forces, including troops just brought from Belgium.

There was desperate fighting on Saturday against the enemy who had crossed the Dniester and advanced. Vigorous Russian counter-attacks with bayonet, however, drove the enemy back with great loss, two thousand prisoners being taken in one village alone.

It is reported that the Kaiser has taken supreme command in Galicia.

POWER OF RUSSIAN RESISTANCE.

GERMANS MUST NOT BE TOO OPTIMISTIC.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.

The people in Germany are being encouraged to expect great things in Galicia, but not to display excessive optimism.

The Germans are described as having continual successes, but the power of Russian resistance is semi-officially emphasised.

"We must not forget what a dangerous enemy Russia is" it is pointed out, "because she has human material that can only with difficulty be exhausted."

THE KEY TO THE BALTIC.

LIBAU'S STRATEGIC VALUE.

PETROGRAD, June 20.

Prince Henry of Prussia and General von Hindenburg visited Libau. The Prince in a speech to the officers declared that Libau would be held to the last extremity, because it was the key to the Baltic.

HOLDING A WOLF BY THE EARS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 19.

A "Statesman" cable says:—

A Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says the Germans in Galicia resemble a man holding a wolf by the ears. He cannot let it go, but it is no good his holding up.

AN EXTINCT BARONY.

LONDON, June 19.

Captain the Hon. C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson has died of his wounds. His death means the extinction of the Barony of Knaresborough.

BATTLE FOR ISONZO HEIGHTS.

ITALIANS' GREAT SUCCESS

IMPORTANT RESULTS OBTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

ROME, June 20.

The Italians are continuing to deal successfully with Austrian counter-attacks at Carnia. The battle for the Heights across the Isonzo commanding Plava continues. The Italians have had great success.

They crossed the river in pontoons at dawn; attacked with the bayonet despite heavy guns, machine-guns and very strong entrenchments, carried the Heights and defeated repeated counter-attacks.

The communiqué records that the Italians took hundreds of prisoners and large quantities of rifles and ammunition.

Our losses were serious, but the results obtained were important; many enemy positions strong by nature and art were taken one after another.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, June 19.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant G. F. Johnson, Northumbrian Engineers.
Lieutenant G. S. Castle, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. Coulson-Mayne, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant T. Mulligan, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant H. Shinner, West Lancashire Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Newton, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant G. Rowsell, Borue: Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. Miles, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant P. Stuck, West Rid ings.
Second-Lieutenant G. T. J. Bevan, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant E. Noakes, Londons.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieutenant M. MacSweeny, Dublin Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. A. Kirkby, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain A. Hewlett, Manchesters.
Lieutenant B. L. Fletcher, Manchesters.
Lieutenant A. F. Johnson, Manchesters.
Lieutenant S. Taylor, Manchesters.
Lieutenant A. H. Hill, Highland Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. P. Brown, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. J. Burrows, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant M. K. Burrows, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. C. Gordon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant E. R. Field, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. Proctor, Lancashires.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant L. Dawson, West Yorkshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. A. K. Clayton, Worcesters, not Second-Lieut. A. K. Chaytor, Worcesters.

LONDON, June 19.

The following casualties are announced:

WOUNDED.

Capt. E. Fairlie, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. C. F. Miller, Cornwalls.
Lieut. E. Conybeare, Worcesters.
Lieut. R. C. Davis, Manchesters.
Lieut. E. W. B. Taylor, Sherwoods.
Lieut. N. Vertue, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. G. Baumgartner, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. Falkner-Lee, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T. G. Stokes, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. C. C. B. Gordon, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Gordon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. Lawson-Walton, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. H. Merrick, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. Polley, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. A. Tyler, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. C. North, Engineers.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut. G. La Nauze, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. Windus, Gymnastic Staff.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut. C. Z. Beresford, Northants.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The following are the names of officers mentioned in the 148th casualty list from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

2nd Lieutenant N. M. Morris (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). 9th Hodson's Horse.
Jemadar Bhan Ranorde, 21st Company, 3rd Sappers.
Jemadar Malla Singh, 57th Wild's Rifles.

Official correction to 123rd list, wounded, 40th Pathans, delete the name of "Lt.-Col. F. B. Hill."

Additional list from the Mediterranean Force:—

KILLED.

Captain (temporary Major) S.J.B. Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General H. B. Walker (slightly). 127th Baluchis.
Captain (temporary Major). C. Kennedy Crawford-Stuart.

Official Correction to 13th list—14th Sikhs delete Second Lieutenants R.A. Savory and R.G. Wreford; from killed and insert under wounded.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SIGNIFICANT WORDS.

NATION READY TO ACCEPT THE PRINCIPLE.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, June 20.

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech at Shrewsbury uttered the following very strong passage:—

It is my belief that we as a nation now realise so clearly the task before us, that the nation is ready to accept the principle, that the country has the right at this hour of danger to call upon everyone and to take what we have. (Cheers.) I believe that they are ready to accept that principle and see it carried out where necessary, if carried out fairly to all classes and sections of the people alike (Renewed Cheers).

AMERICAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED.

BIGGEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

NEW YORK, June 20.

The battleship Arizona has been successfully launched at Brooklyn. She is about the largest battleship in the world and cost 3½ milions. She carries twelve fourteen-inch guns.

CAPTAIN COTTON.

EDITOR OF THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH" KILLED IN ACTION.

The War Office announced during mail week that Captain M. A. F. Cotton, the editor of the "Weekly Dispatch," was killed in action at Festubert on Tuesday May 18. He had been on active service with his regiment, the 6th City of London Rifles (T.F.), in France for six weeks.

Captain Cotton is believed to be the first British editor to be killed in the war. He was only twenty-nine years old. He was educated at the City of London School—the school of G. W. Steevens, the famous "Daily Mail" war correspondent who died at Ladysmith. Captain Cotton joined the staff of the "Weekly Dispatch" as a sub-editor in 1903, and in less than ten years was appointed editor, having in the interval been news editor of "The Daily Mail" Overseas Edition.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Lemberg.—In Galicia, on the Bug, 212 miles east of Cracow.

Grodek.—In Galicia, 18 miles west of Lemberg.

Libau.—A Russian seaport on the Baltic, 145 miles south-west of Riga.

Arras.—In France, 23 miles N.W. of Cambrai.

Buval.—In France, north of Notre Dame de Lorette, which is eight miles north of Arras.

Souchez.—In France, six miles north of Arras.

Plava.—In Austria on the eastern bank of the Isonzo, 6 miles north of Gradisca.

"ALL ROME AT THE QUIRINAL."

200,000 ITALIANS MARCH TO THEIR KING.

KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS.

A telegram from Rome dated May 22 runs:—

The scene yesterday evening at the Quirinal was one of the most moving in Italian history. Fifty thousand people gathered in the historic square below. One hundred and fifty thousand others were in the streets and squares near by.

Prince Colonna, Mayor of Rome, preceded by the banner of Rome and those of Trieste, Trente, and Dalmatia, proceeded through the streets to the Quirinal.

As the procession appeared the royal servants threw back the windows of the balcony and the King appeared in a grey-green campaign uniform, followed by an attendant carrying the flag of Italy. The crowd shouted in frenzy. Then the Queen, the young Prince of Piedmont, Princess Yolanda and Princess Giovanna came out on the balcony also.

The throng below was an extraordinary sight. Old soldiers were hoisted on to the shoulders of recruits. Women were waving handkerchiefs and scarves. Flags waved from every window.

Then the people began to sing: "Brothers of Italy, Italy has chosen her path." The Queen waved her handkerchief repeatedly, and every now and then brought it to her eyes. The King and the Prince of Piedmont raised their hats, and caught in the universal enthusiasm, waved them to and fro. The people, seeing the Queen's emotion, cried "Evviva Montenegro." (The Queen was a Montenegrin princess.)

Then the royal family went inside to receive Prince Colonna. The royal children stayed on the balcony, and the people burst into clamour. Then the King and Queen returned with Prince Colonna, bearing the banner of Rome. The Prince, in a resonant voice, after bowing to the King, cried: "Evviva il Re!" The King seized the banner of Italy, pressed it to his heart and raised it on high, crying in a clear voice: "Evviva l'Italia."

The throng below yelled and cheered till their voices broke. Some screamed. Some sobbed and threw out their arms towards the royal group. Never, perhaps has any sovereign been so close to his people's heart.

Another correspondent wired the same day:—

The Mayor, Prince Colonna, led the Municipal Council to the Quirinal to pay homage to the King. An immense crowd followed, the bells of the Capitol pealing an accompaniment to the cheers.

At the head of the procession, numbering 200,000, was borne the flag of Rome.

In the Piazza of the Quirinal were packed thousands of people waiting for the demonstration. Amid an impressive roar of cheering the flag of Rome was planted, surrounded by the flags of the unredeemed towns and the flags of Great Britain, France and Belgium.

Immediately afterwards the King and Queen, the Prince of Piedmont and the little princesses stepped on to the balcony. The crowd seemed to go mad with enthusiasm. The King withdrew, but renewed cheering compelled him to appear again, while the flags of the irredentist towns were placed beneath the balcony. Then the royal family were suffered to retire.

When the Mayor and his colleagues entered the Quirinal the King said to him: "You are bringing me all Rome from the Capitol." A councillor replied: "For your greatness, your Majesty."

"For the greatness of the country," the King corrected him.

From the Quirinal the crowd proceeded to the British Embassy. Sir Rennell Rodd appeared upon the balcony and waved his hadkerchief in response to the greetings of the crowd. The demonstrators cried "Long live England," and from the balcony came back "Long live Italy."

Similar demonstrations were also made before the Russian Embassy and the Serbian Legation. The Serbian Minister appeared on the balcony and threw down to them Italian and Serbian flags tied together, which, he said, symbolised the coming union of the two countries against the common foe.—"L'Intransigeant."

"YOURS IS THE GLORY."

The King on assuming the supreme command of the land and sea forces, issued the following Order of the Day:—

SOLDIERS OF LAND AND SEA.

The solemn hour of vindication of the national claims has sounded. Following the example of my great ancestor, I assume to-day the supreme command of the land and sea forces with sure confidence in the victory which your valour, your self-sacrifice, your discipline will bring. The enemy whom you prepare to fight is seasoned and worthy of you. Favoured by ground and by scientific preparation, he will offer you obstinate resistance, but your indomitable dash will certainly defeat him. Soldiers, yours is the glory of hoisting the tricolour of Italy upon the sacred bounds which nature places as the confines of our country, yours the glory of accomplishing the work undertaken with so much heroism by our fathers.

(Signed) VITTORIO EMANUELE.

Grand Headquarters, May 26.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

TOBACOO MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCE.

SET-BACKS AND COMMISSIONER'S POWERS.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation met at the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, and resumed the consideration of the undisposed of items on the June agenda.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna, President of the Corporation, was in the chair.

The first item of interest which resulted in a good deal of discussion was a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, in which he stated, that the tobacco warehouses at Customs House Road, were in a rickety condition, and that in consequence the lives of merchants and workmen were in danger. He thought that if the Corporation did not intervene and direct a survey of the building, there was every probability of a collapse. He also forwarded a copy of a noticed issued by the supervisor of the Tobacco Department, in which that officer warned all warehousemen, that no pounding of tobacco would be permitted in the upper floors. They were also warned not to forcibly throw on the floors of the various godowns from the top of a stack of bales, and were directed to let down the bales gently by hand or by a sliding board. All the weighments were to take place on the ground floor only, and all pounding was to be done on the ground floor at the rear. All these precautions had been taken by the supervisor to protect the building of all and every action likely to cause vibration.

The Secretary of the Association pointed out that the danger involved in using the building was apparent from this notice, and requested the Corporation to take immediate steps in the matter.

In the connection the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Public Works Department, in his letter dated the 28th April, 1915, informed the Commissioner that the tobacco warehouses referred to, did not belong to Government as presumed by the Secretary, Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association.

The Commissioner in his letter of the 22nd May informed the Corporation that the buildings complained of belonged to the Bombay Port Trust, and had been rented by them to Government. The chairman of the Port Trust had been accordingly addressed and he submitted that officer's reply to the Corporation and the Standing Committee for information. The administration of the Tobacco Department was in the hands of the Collector of Bombay, and it was for him to decide whether the building was suitable.

The Commissioner thought that there was no need for any action by the Municipal Executive Engineer.

LETTER FROM PORT TRUST.

The letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust referred to by the Commissioner ran as follows:—

"I am directed to say that on the 29th March 1915, the Trustees' Chief Engineer informed the Collector of Bombay in reply to a reference, that the upper floors of the old Opium Warehouse, now being used as a Tobacco Warehouse, should not be loaded to more than 140 lbs. per square foot; and the bales of tobacco, each measuring 3'-6" by 3'-6" and weighing 720 lbs. should not therefore be stacked more than two feet high. He further said that the building is in a quite safe condition if the floors are not overloaded, and that the cracks in the arches are very old. I am to add that the Trustees have since sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,822 for strengthening the floors of the easternmost bay, which has a greater span than the others, by fixing additional posts and buildings up the arches at the north and south ends of the same bay."

The Secretary, Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, on the 17th March, 1915, addressed a further letter to the Corporation in the following terms:—

"On behalf of this Association, I have the honour to intimate to you that the Tobacco Warehouses at Customs House Road are in a risky condition as they consist of three storeys on each of which there are a number of godowns which have to sustain a load of 2,400 Bengalee maunds or thereabouts, but their present status does not permit them to do so inasmuch as there is now a crack below the hind part of the 1st floor godown. I have further the honour to state that the lives of merchants as well as those of the workmen are in danger; for, they have to remain there for the whole day, and if the Corporation does not intervene in this and direct a survey of them, there is every probability of the said building coming down one day; because, the fact is that the planks as they are now and on which the godowns rest are too old to support a load of 2,400 Bengalee maunds or thereabouts, as they have been eaten up by white ants and the approach of monsoon gives grave cause for safety of human life and that of the building itself. Believing as we do that it is a "Government structure," yet you as the protectors of the lives of the citizens of Bombay have ample reason to intervene and thus save valuable lives of the merchants as well as those of the poor workmen. I have further the honour to request you to inspect the said Warehouses and compare them with the old godowns at Clive Road which will give you ample food for reflection that the merchants have grievances which you can get redressed for them since the safety and health of mankind rest with you. The Association will be much indebted to the Corporation if it considers this as an urgen piece of its work as the danger in using the said building is apparent from the copy of the notice of the Supervisor annexed hereto. I further hope that the Corporation will be kind enough to devote its best attention to this and take immediate steps to remedy the evil complained of."

MUNICIPALITY'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

A further letter from the Secretaray of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association, dated the 11th June, 1915, was read by the Municipal Secretary. He forwarded a copy of a letter addressed to the Collector of Bombay, Tobacco Department, reporting an accident at the Warehouses referred to, which, according to him, had caused great consternation amongst the merchants and workmen.

The letter further stated that the Tobacco Duty was an Octroi Duty which the Municipality realised through the Customs authorities, but at the same time the Municipality knows the responsibility that lies with it in its collection. It was for the Municipality to see that those who pay such duty were not harassed or their lives were not put into danger as would be seen from the accident reported. As protectors of the lives of the citizens of Bombay he asked the Corporation to intervene in this matter and thus get the grievances of merchants redressed by the Customs authorities who were working on behalf of the Corporation. It would not be out of place to mention here that as stated in his letter of the 17th March, these godowns were not at all fit for tobacco bales, a fact which was even acknowledged by the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, in his letter to this Association. He accordingly hoped that the Corporation would move the Government of Bombay to remove the godowns from Customs House Road to Clive Road, which were used by the merchants for upwards of 50 years without the least trouble to the Customs authorities. He requested the Corporation to take immediate steps in the matter as there was every possibility of accidents taking place. He added that the Municipal Commisssioner's report to the Corporation was indeed misleading as even considering that the godowns belonged to the Port Trust the real dispute was between the Tobacco merchants who pay duty to the Corporation and the Collector of Customs who was a nominee of the Corporation to collect duty.

The accident referred according to the Secretary was the sudden breaking up of a crane on the third floor of the Warehouse, which resoluted in the fracture of the left hand of one Sayanna Lingoo, a license holder. A watchman was slightly injured on the head and a license-holder, a woman by name Tukabai was hurt in her left thigh. The roof had also given away.

Mr. Mandlik moved that the applicant be informed as suggested by the Commissioner in his report. Mr. Dabholker seconded the motion.

Dr. Master: When a house is in danger, it is the duty of the Commissioner to enquire into the matter irrespective of the fact to whom it belongs, and take necessary steps.

Mr. Jehangir Petit: The right of supervision vests with the Commissioner, and it is absolutely immaterial, to whom the building may belong. Even if it is a Government building, the guilty party must be treated like the common citizen. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the building is sound, then well and good, but in the present case we have no such assurance. The question whether the building is fit for human beings to work in has not been determined. The manner in which the matter is suggested to be disposed of reminds me of giving stones, when bread is asked for. If the building is unsafe, all work must be stopped.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

Mr. Cadell: The Corporation is well aware that the Collector of Customs, Bombay, manages the Tobacco Department, all that we get is the proceeds of the duty. Government have offered us back the administration of this Department, but the Corporation declined it with a "thank you." The Collector has found the present premises suitable. The new premises were selected by him with a view to prevent frauds. The merchants, however, prefer the old premises. Leaving the question of fraud aside, the merchants do not wish to pay fixed rents for the new buildings. Unless the Corporation was prepared to ask Government to hand over the administration of this Department to the Municipality it is for the Collector to determine which is a suitable warehouse and that officer had decided that the premises in question was the most suitable one for warehousing country tobacco. The Chief Engineer of the Port Trust to whom the building belongs regards it safe for use and I am quite prepared to accept that certificate. There is therefore no necessity for any action on the part of the Municipal Engineer. Any accident that may take place in the building, does not affect the safety of the building.

Mr. Navalkar: The matter must go back to the Commissioner for report.

Mr. Wadia: We are bound by our resolution, to have nothing to do with the collection of tobacco duty. The question is whether the building is safe or unsafe. I know the whole history of this case as it came up before the Indian Chamber of Commerce. The building which belongs to the Port Trust is rickety, unsuitable and unsafe. This was an instance of conspiracies between Departments. The proper amendment to move would be that the Commissioner be asked to obtain the report of our Engineer and send it back to the Standing Committee. with a certificate that the building had been examined by the Engineer and that it was safe. The Port Trust is an interested party. Something may happen and the engineers will come up with some excuses as they always do. The Port Trust is not immaculate, neither is the Municipality.

Mr. Baptista: Special powers have been given to the Commissioner, and a heavy responsibility lies on him. He accepts the report of the Port Trust Engineer as to his confidence in the soundness of the structure. If anything however happens what answer will you give? You will be told you have powers, why did you not inquire? Are we discharging our responsibility under the Act?

The amendment to prefer the matter to the Commissioner for inquiry was put to the vote, 17 voted for it and 20 against it. The original proposition of Mr. Mandlik to accept the Commissioner's recommendation was carried.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO'S PROTEST.

The Corporation next considered a letter, dated the 22nd August 1915, addressed to the Secretary by the Textile Manufacturing Company Limited, regarding the nuisance caused by the Halalkores' huts to the North of the Textile Mill, Parbhadevi Road.

Referring to the letter addressed to them by the Secretary in pursuance of the Corporation Resolution, dated the 8th April, 1915 they stated that they took exception to certain statements made in that letter, namely, "That it was not the case that any promise was given that the Halalkhores would be accommodated in chawls that were being built at Arthur Road." They would repeat the statement made in their petition that Mr. W. D. Sheppard definitely promised Mr. N. M. Wadia in 1909 that when the chawls which were then being built at Arthur Road were completed, the Halalkhores occupying the huts would be accommodated therein. They also took exception to the statement in the letter to the effect that—the Commissioner on a visit found "a good deal of refuse, a large portion of which appeared to have been thrown out of the Mill itself." They added that they emphatically deny that any portion of the refuse was the refuse from the Mill. The huts are against the wall of the Sizing Department of the Mill which produces no refuse such as is to be found in the neighbourhood of the huts; and that moreover the Mill employes are forbidden to throw rubbish out of the Mill windows.

The Company submitted that although it is stated that when the semi-permanent huts on the Foras Tank site are erected, it will be possible to remove the huts complained of, yet no mention is made as to the date by which the proposed semi-permanent huts will be erected; that within the last six years the Company have been so frequently informed of one course or another proposed to be adopted for remedying the nuisance, not one of which has been actually adopted, that they feel bound at this stage to insist upon a date being named by the Corporation by which the huts will be entirely removed, and that if the Corporation are not prepared to give any such undertaking they will be obliged to seek the assistance of the Court to have the nuisance remedied.

"I MUST BELIEVE WHAT I SAW."

This letter having been referred by the Standing Committee to the Commissioner for report, the Commissioner in his latter dated the 31st May 1915, explained that the statements made in his previous letter under reference dated the 3rd March 1915 were correct.

The Commissioner further stated as follows:—

The chawls in Arthur Road were originally intended for bigaris and could not therefore have been intended for the inhabitants of the huts now in question who are halalkhores. After the chawls were erected one of them was used for other halalkhores who had no accommodation elsewhere; but they were not intended nor used for the halalkhores now referred to. As stated in my previous letter it was intended to erect additional chawls for these halalkhores in Arthur Road; but owing to the distance the halalkhores would have been from their work this intention was not carried out. It was doubtless of this intention that Mr. Sheppard informed Mr. Wadia. Mr. Wadia's truthfulness is not in question but he probably misunderstood or has misrecollected what was told him. The point, however, is not of great importance. As regards the refuse found near the huts I must believe what I saw myself and I have no doubt that a large portion of it was thrown out of the Mill. As regards the erection of fresh huts a sum was provided for this purpose in this year's Budget when nearly all other new works were cut out. Proposals for utilising the Budget provision by the construction of semi-permanent huts were sent up to the Standing Committee, but the Committee have asked to be furnished with the cost of erecting permanent quarters in lieu of semi-permanent huts. Although I regret that the Standing Committee has not immediately accepted my proposal and delay has thereby been caused, it is obviously within the duty of the Standing Committee to enquire as to which method of construction is most desirable in the interests of the Municipality and the halalkhores themselves. I have asked the Executive Engineer to expedite his report in the matter so that the sanction of the Standing Committee can be obtained as soon as possible."

The Corporation resolved that the Textile Manufacturing Company be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's report.

WARD BOUNDARIES.

The next item of importance was the following letter, dated the 24th May, 1915, from the Commissioner:—

"As the Island of Bombay is now being re-surveyed, it may be a suitable time to consider whether the boundaries of the Wards should not be altered to meet the changes in the population and in the development of the various districts that have taken place or are likely to take place in the near future. The matter has, of course, no immediate connection with the Cadastral Survey, beyond that a large number of new maps will be prepared in consequence of the survey and it might be convenient, if the boundaries of the Wards are to be altered at all, to have them accurately marked and mapped out at the same time. I accordingly asked the Heads of Departments to report what changes they considered to be necessary and I submit a statement summarising their recommendations. I also submit two statements marked A and B which show the arrangement of the Wards as they at present exist and as they would exist if they were altered according to the Executive Engineer's recommendations. These are submitted because they give the figures in a ready form, not because it is suggested that the Executive Engineer's proposals should necessarily be accepted. I do not think that it is necessary to make any changes in the areas of A, B and C Wards. As regards D Ward there is something to be said for the proposal to add Tardeo to it from E Ward as the latter ward is too extensive at present. E Ward contains the largest population at present and it would be desirable to give it some relief such as would be afforded by the exclusion of Tardeo from it. It might also be advisable to include the Port Trust reclamation in the southern portion of F Ward. This is suggested by the Executive Engineer. There is no doubt that F Ward as it stands, is too large in area and it would be desirable, as suggested by the Executive Engineer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Superintendent of Licenses to divide it into two sections, viz., F South, to consist of Parel and Sewri and F North, Sion. The latter by itself will form a very large section and although at present thinly populated, rapid development of it is already taking place. G Ward is generally agreed to be too extensive in area and the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, the Hydraulic Engineer and the Superintendent of Licenses all proposed that it should be divided into two. The southern section would contain Worli and this already includes a large enough population to justify its being a separate ward. The population of Mahim was a little over 30,000 at the last Census; but it is likely rapidly to increase and it is so distinct in character from Worli that, I think, it should be made a separate ward. With the development of the two wards in the North of the Island the present staff is in some points insufficient for their supervision and I think, therefore, that it would conduce to the satisfactory development of the City, if these wards were made of manageable size. I have the honour therefore to suggest that the Corporation should consider the subject."

On the motion of Dr. Dadachanji the Corporation resolved to refer this matter to a Committee which would be presided over by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

SET-BACKS AND COMMISSIOWNER'S POWERS.

The next item on the agenda which was the subject of a good deal of discussion, was the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th May, 1915.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 6271, dated 17th December 1914, regarding the acquisition of property at the junction of Shaik Memon Street and Vithalwadi, I have the honour to state that I regret that it is necessary to ask the Corporation to consider the matter further.

The Acting Commissioner in consideration of the importance and congestion of the two streets involved, the danger to traffic from the corner as it stood, and the fact that some set-backs had already been taken in both streets, decided that the enforcement of the set-back was desirable. He accordingly intimated on the 30th March 1914, that he would take possession of the land on the next day. This was done, and as the portion of the land not within the set-back was very small, being only 9 square yards out of 102, the party's Engineer handed over and the Municipal Inspector took possession of the whole property. So far as the remainder of 9 square yards was concerned this was of course done at the party's own risk, but this would not affect the taking of the portion within the set-back line. The Acting Commissioner wrote in his No. 7019 of 29th May 1914 to the Corporation, requesting the sanction of the Corporation under Section 90 to the acquisition of the whole property, and the payment of Rs. 1,07,500 therefor. The Municipal solicitors are, however, clearly of opinion that the Municipal Commissioner had power under Section 298 to acquire so much of the land as lay within the set-back line, and that he did so by his notice of 30th March and his taking possession on the 31st of the same month. The fact that he subsequently asked the Corporation for sanction to the acquisition of the whole land, and to the payment of a lump sum for the whole, did not affect his power to take the set-back possession nor the fact that he had actually done so.

It would no doubt be possible to say that the taking should be restricted to the set-back portion. The portion outside the set-back is, however, so small that it would probably render it possible for the owner to claim almost as much on account of loss for severance and the requirement of proper access, as it has been proposed to give him for the whole property.

It is doubtless the case that the owner not having applied to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court under Section 504 to determine the amount payable to him under Section 501, he would now be obliged to agree to whatever terms the Commissioner now offered him for the set-back line, no compensation for that portion having ever been offered, fixed, or determined by the Commissioner. It might clearly be open to the Commissioner to offer compensation for the set-back only at the rates prevailing in the street. On the other hand, the amount of Rs. 1,07,500 was fixed by negotiation as the price of the whole property, and it is possible that a Court might consider this as the basis on which to assess damages suffered by the owner.

The owner has been offered the return of the whole property or the enforcement of set-back on a portion only, but he has declined these offers, as he desires, and says that he has arranged, to use the money to be paid him on account of this set-back in another business.

On the whole therefore I think it would be best to take the whole property at the payment previously proposed, which is that derivable from the rents received. The arrangement need not work out unfavourably to the Corporation. The expenditure of a sum of about Rs. 2,000 on repairs will render it possible to leave the building standing for many years. The total expenditure would thus be Rs. 1,09,500 against which the net rents received, after making all the necessary deductions would be Rs. 6,800, a return of 6.21 per cent. Ultimately it will be probably desirable to throw the portion measuring 35 square yards within the line of Shaik Memon Street into the street, and it will then be possible to sell the remaining land at an enhanced price. I have the honour therefore to recommend that the Corporation should reconsider their previous decision, and should sanction the taking of the piece of land outside the set-back.

HIGH PRICE OFFERED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanghir said that the acting Commissioner Mr. Clayton, who was responsible for this matter had entered into negotiations for the purchase of this property without the sanction of the Corporation. He proposed that the owner of the property be informed that the Corporation were prepared to purchase the property for rupees one lakh and nothing more. He should be made to pay a penalty of Rs. 7,500 for having made over the property in question to the Commissioner, when it was evident from the correspondence that he was aware that the sanction of the Corporation was necessary for the purchase of this property. The Standing Committee had decided not to purchase the property and the Corporation had refused to ratify the Commissioner's action. The Acting Commissioner ought to have consulted the Corporation before he entered into this transaction.

Continuing Mr. Cowasji said that the price of Rs. 1,07,500, offered for this property was very high. It worked out something like Rs. 1,100 per square yard. The Commissioner now asked them to reconsider the whole matter. It may be rather hard on the party. The property has been in charge of the Municipality for over eighteen months, and the Municipality had collected rents. It was true that the Municipality was getting a return of something like 8½ per cent on this investment. The principle ought to be upheld. The man knew that the sanction of the Corporation was wanting; notwithstanding this knowledge be handed over the property. A reduction of Rs. 7,500 should be insisted. He would offer the man one lakh of rupees.

Mr. Wacha:—I think even for the payment of one lakh the sanction of the Standing Committee is necessary. Has the Standing Committee recommended it?

Mr. Chunilal Mehta, thought that it was not the business of the Corporation to haggle over an amount settled by the Commissioner. He, however, advocated that the principle must be upheld and the matter should go back to the Roads Committee in view of the Commissioner's letter. The sum of rupees one lakh which Mr. Cowasji proposed to pay would work at Rs. 850 per square yard. This was an exceptionally high figure for any locality in Bombay.

Mr. Mehta, moved an amendment that the matter by referred to the Roads Committee.

Dr. Moses, seconded the amendment.

SANCTION ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

Sir Balchandra Krishna said be agreed with Mr. Chunilal Mehta. In this matter Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had drawn the attention of the Committee that the sanction of the Corporation was absolutely necessary, and that the Corporation was not liable for a transaction entered into by Mr. Clayton, the Acting Commissioner without the sanction of the Corporation.

Mr. Mody was of opinion that in such matters, the executive should be depended on to do what was best in the interests of the Municipality. Mr. Clayton was not familiar with the rules of the Corporation, and he was sure Mr. Cadell would never have acted in such matters without consulting the Corporation." Mr. Mody was of opinion that they should now stick to their bargain however high the price may be.

Mr. Navalkar said that the Commissioner had not made out a case for re-opening a matter that had been already decided by the Corporation. If the owner went to Court and obtained a decree for damages, that amount should be recovered from Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Baptista, said that in this case, the Commissioner had the opinion of the Solicitors and the opinion of Mr. Inverarity, to support him in his contention that he had powers under the Act to purchase the property. He had also the practice followed by Commissioners during the last 20 years to support his action. He did not think that they should follow the Marwadi policy of haggling over the price now. Judging from the return the property was yielding they had not made a bad bargain. He proposed that the amount recommended by the Commissioner be paid and the matter settled.

Mr. J. Wadia expressed an opinion that the matter should end in the Corporation and not go further.

MR. CADELL'S REPLY.

Mr. Cadell said that on the advise of the Municipal, Solicitors and counsel the Commissioner considered that he had certain powers, to act in this matter. It was also in accordance with the practice followed during the last 20 years. He thought the Commissioner had powers not only to acquire property for set-backs but also more if necessary. The Commissioner exercised that power and asked for money. However, he was of opinion that the sum of rupees one lakh was a reasonable sum.

Mr. Cowasji Jehanghir, in replying said that the Solicitors had given a certain opinion and Mr. Inverarity had expressed an opinion that the Commissioner had power to acquire this property. They may be right or wrong. In his opinion this man was not entitled to get even a sou. The man's mistake was a deliberate one.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta's amendment to refer the matter to the Road Committee was put to the vote and lost.

The Chairman then put Mr. Baptista's proposition that the amount proposed by the Commissioner be paid and the matter settled, to the vote which was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday, the 24th.

ENVER PASHA'S THREAT.

PLAIN TALK FROM UNITED STATES.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens wrote as follows on May 24:—

Letters from an authentic source in Constantinople, which have reached me by an indirect route, say that the arrival of many thousands of wounded from the Dardonelles has produced considerable depression amongst the population. The military authorities have now dispatched to Gallipoli the First Army Corps, which is composed of the flower of the Turkish Army.

With reference to the recent deportation of fifty British and French subjects to Gallipoli for the purpose of exposing them to the bombardment, the following dialogue took place between Mr. Morgenthau, the United States Ambassador, and Enver Pasha:

Mr. Morgenthau: Now look here. I am an older man than you. Have I ever given you any bad advice? Well, I think you are making a mistake. What good will it do to send all these people down? From a military point of view, no good; from a moral point of view, certainly no good.

Enver Pasha: I must do something. You see, all these wounded arriving here has created a deep impression. However, I will only send fifty persons, all young men.

As already reported, thanks to the energetic efforts of Mr. Morgenthau, coupled, doubtless, with Great Britain's threat to hold Enver Pasha and the members of the Turkish Government personally responsible, the captives were brought back to Constantinople after an absence of six days. They were accompanied to Gallipoli by Mr. Hoffman Philip, Councillor of the American Embassy, and the Rev. Dr. Wigram, chaplain to the Crimean memorial church in Constantinople, who insisted on taking the place of one of the men.

(Continued from Column 6.)

four months to get going the production of that kind of ammunition. It must be remembered that in trench warfare shrapnel is very powerful so long as the trenches are open. It is when our troops come to take the offensive and have to smash their way through wire entanglements and covered in trenches that they need the help of the high-explosive shells which shatter all entanglements and defence works before them.

Despatches have certainly been received from General French demanding more supplies of high-explosive ammunition, but Lord Kitchener did conceal the demand from the Cabinet, only the Cabinet did not realise that it was high explosives rather than shrapnel that was wanted. The fair criticism of Lord Kitchener in this matter would be that he was inarticulate—that he did not succeed in making clear to the Cabinet what it was that was wanted.

But the "Daily Chronicle" said not that Lord Kitchener did not make it clear, but that he did not let the Cabinet know. We again reprint what the "Daily Chronicle" said:—

"Lord Kitchener's neglect to inform the Cabinet of the facts relating to the deficiency of high explosives, and his omission to communicate it to Sir John French's appeals on this subject, is doubtless due as much to over-pressure as to unfamiliarity with the workings of our Cabinet system. The results have been disastrous, politically and otherwise."

SIR J. FRENCH'S APPEALS FOR SHELLS.

A DEFENCE OF LORD KITCHENER.

"HE DID NOT MAKE IT CLEAR TO THE CABINET WHAT WAS WANTED"

The facts about the failure of Sir John French's appeals to the War Office for a larger proportion of high-explosive shells were the topic of discussion in the English press, during mail week, next in importance only to the Cabinet crisis.

"Eye-Witness" in his despatch issued by the Press Bureau on Saturday May 22 again shows the results due to an insufficient supply of high explosives:—

About 10.30 a.m., a determined effort was made to turn and cut off the Germans in a space between the two portions of their position captured by pressing on northwards from La Quinque Rue, across their communications; "but the attack failed. The enemy's breastworks were well armed with machine-guns behind steel shields, which could only be destroyed by high explosives."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., whose close friendship with Mr. Lloyd George is well known, writes in "Reynolds's Newspaper":—

"It is evident that the War Department needs a great deal of attention. Opinion universally calls for the control of that most vital Department being in the hands of Mr. Lloyd George. From the first Mr. Lloyd George has shown more real grasp of the necessities and the perils of this war than any other man. If he had been allowed to control that Department we should certainly have never had that flagrant and painful dispute with regard to the explosive shells.

"This is only one of the many instances in which he has struck or inspired the right note. Lord Kitchener did wonders in raising men; his name, I am sure, was one of the inspirations that produced the remarkable outburst of patriotism which embodied itself in two millions of men from all walks of life. What defects he has shown may have been due to his having far more work than any single human being could accomplish, and perhaps also to that desire to take over and keep everything in his own hands which is characteristic of men of strong personality. Perhaps he might at once get welcome relief and due recognition by being appointed to the high post of the Commander-in-Chief."

"Reynolds's Newspaper," in a very well informed article, says that the resignation of Lord Fisher was a heavy blow to the Prime Minister. But even this could have been successfully overcome had not a number of other matters come to a head about the same time. By far the most important was of course, the public announcement of what had been generally known for some time, that in the opinion of Sir J. French his work in the field was being greatly hampered by the shortness of a certain kind of ammunition. The announcement, which was published both with the consent of the Censor in France as well as the War Office over here, immediately brought matters to a head. The Opposition formally intimated to the Government that the moment had arrived when they were in doubt as to whether it was not their duty to raise the whole matter in a full-dress debate.

It had to be remembered that the Prime Minister had only quite recently announced in his speech at Newcastle, on the authority so it is said, of Sir John French, that the operations at the front had not in any way been hampered by the shortage of ammunition, and a somewhat similar statement had been made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Opposition professed to have absolute and complete information in contradiction to these assertions.

MR. GARVIN'S ADMISSION.

Mr. J. L. Garvin, writing in the "Observer," deals with the question under the heading of "The Question of Life and Death":—

"The pinch came upon the question of munitions, involving the vaster question of organising the entire nation of the industrial as well as the military purposes of war. We described last week to some extent the gravity of what happened near La Bassee last Sunday week, when the attack of the British Army failed, with grievous casualties, in spite of heroic efforts. It is, in our judgment, not true that the failure was wholly due to want of sufficient ammunition of the right kind. On this point we warn our readers to keep a very important reservation in their minds. They must remember that specious advocacy of one side of a case can always be made to look plausible, but that judgment without full and sifted evidence is worthless.

"Yet we must hold it to be true that the failure and the casualties near La Bassee on Sunday week were largely due to want of sufficient ammunition of the right kind. . . . We need far more high explosive. We need it in vast and ever-increasing and almost unimaginable quantities."

DEFENCE OF LORD KITCHENER.

The political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," the leading Liberal journal in the north of England, makes the following defence of Lord Kitchener. It contains some important admissions:—

I have it on very high and, as far as concerns Lord Kitchener, very impartial authority that the facts are these:—

It was not until the beginning of the year that the War Office—that is, the whole expert Department—realised the importance in the trench warfare of high-explosive shells. They have had therefore only

(Continued on Column 5.)

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

CORPORATION AND COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PROPOSED REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

The Secretary to the Bombay Government in the General Department, with his letter No. 4479, dated the 5th June, 1914, forwarded for the consideration of the Corporation, the Report of the Bombay Development Committee, which was presided over by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., and held several sittings in Bombay during the early part of 1914. This Report, together with a summary of the recommendations made by the Committee was referred by the Corporation, by their Resolution of the 16th July, 1914, to a Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, and others.

The above Committee have now submitted to the Corporation, the following draft reply to Government, with a recommendation that it be adopted:—

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

With reference to your letter No. 4479, dated the 5th June, 1914, forwarding a copy of the Report of the Bombay Development Committee, together with a summary of the recommendations made by it, I have the honour to state that the Corporation agree generally with the recommendations contained in the Report and desire that Government should be informed of the action which the Municipality has either taken or proposes to take as regards such of the recommendations as lie within its province.

1.—The Corporation agree with the principle that offensive trades should be restricted to the north-eastern corner of the Island. Their object has been in fact to get such trades as are really offensive removed from the Island altogether. The only class of trade now on the Island which is likely to give rise to serious nuisance is that of tanning. This is already confined to the most northern portion of the Island, and no further licenses for tanneries on the Island are now granted. When the neighbourhood gets so populated as to render tanneries extremely undesirable they will be removed from the Island altogether. The policy of the Corporation has been moreover to push all large industrial undertakings further away from the thickly-inhabited parts of the town. While agreeing that it is not desirable that industries with a large number of employés should be placed in thickly-inhabited parts of the town the Corporation are of opinion that it is necessary to consider the difficulties of labour which have been considerably accentuated during the past year. The restriction of industries in the direction suggested must, in the Corporation's opinion, be attended with facilities for the housing of the employes in the neighbourhood of the work or of easy and cheap means of travelling for them.

2. The Corporation agree that an Improvement Scheme with a new communication from East to West in Fort (north) which would also serve as a sanitary improvement in the neighbourhood is desirable. At the same time they recognise that this particular road would be an advantage to the Port Trust as improving the communications with the principal landing place of the port and also to the Municipality as increasing the business convenience of the Fort.

LOVE GROVE OUTFALL.

3. The work of improving the outfall at Love Grove has already been begun. On account of the difficulty of obtaining any contractor to do such a work except at rates which would amply cover the risk involved the Corporation have decided to carry out the work by its own executive and an adequate staff has been engaged for the purpose. So far as can be seen at present the Corporation have every hope that the work contemplated will be sufficient to remove the nuisance that has existed in the past. As the diversion of the stormwater channel which at present runs into the sea at Love Grove, to join the other stormwater channel at Worli, would further remove the chance of nuisance continuing at this place the Corporation are taking steps for this work also to be taken in hand.

4. The Corporation fully agree with the desirability of encouraging the population to reside on the existing open lands in the North of the Island. The Corporation have also approved of the Town Planning Act which contains a provision for the application of the Act to any part of Bombay with the assent of the majority of the whole of the Corporation. The application of the Act to Mahim as has been suggested in the Development of Bombay Committee's report is likely to meet with local opposition; but the Corporation consider that the development of Mahim is a very pressing matter as its present condition is becoming daily more unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view. It is therefore necessary that, if the Town Planning Act is to be applied, it should be applied at once, and the Corporation consider that the roads which have been approved by the Development Committee are desirable. The Corporation approve of the principle that housing accommodation should be provided for their employes by large employers of labour; but they would observe that there is little indication of this being done at present under the voluntary conditions prevailing.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

5. The Corporation consider that the sanitary chawls erected by the Improvement Trust have on the whole proved highly successful though it has not been possible to ensure that persons housed in these chawls are necessarily those evicted from the tenements demolished by the Trust. This, however, is the experience in all cities in which such schemes are carried out, and even if the evicted persons do not go directly into the Improvement Trust chawls the erection of these chawls constitutes an addition to the available living accommodation, which probably leaves vacancies for the evicted persons elsewhere. The Corporation therefore consider that the Trust should be asked to build more chawls than they have hitherto done.

6, 7 and 8. The Corporation have recognised the urgent necessity for strengthening and improving the Building Bye-laws. They have therefore approved amendments in these Bye-laws which will enable single rooms to be declared unfit for human habitation and to prevent the partitioning of rooms. They have also approved of the requirements for open space and access being rendered more stringent, and also of the application of the 3½deg. rule to new buildings. The point how far this rule can be applied to existing buildings under repair or reconstruction has been referred back to the Committee. The rule may be difficult of application in the crowded parts of the City; but the Corporation recognise that it is just in these parts that more light and air is necessary for the health of the inhabitants. The Corporation will be glad if Government will take steps to give legislative effect to the amendments when submitted to them by the Corporation. The case of owners who depend for their livelihood upon the rent from single houses can be best dealt with by granting assistance for carrying out sanitary measures when such sanitary measures are clearly necessary. It is of course not possible to set up different standards in sanitation according to the ownership of houses.

9. The Corporation fully agree that it would be desirable for the Improvement Trust to deal with the congested and otherwise insanitary areas, many of which have been represented to them for improvement many years ago. The Improvement Trust are at present carrying out schemes in Undria and Khandia streets, the result of which will be very useful guide as to the expense and the efficacy of the means adopted.

RECREATION AREAS.

10. The Corporation cordially agree that land should be left permanently open in every scheme for recreation purposes, and this applies whether the development scheme is carried out by the Trust or by the Corporation. The Commissioner has recently proposed large areas to be reserved in Mahim which is yet comparatively uncongested. As regards the more congested parts of the City the provision of any adequate area is attended with prohibitive expense. The Corporation consider that the reclaimed ground at Tardeo now in the possession of the Improvement Trust which has always been intended to become a public park and the stormwater areas north of Clerk Road which it is now possible to reclaim should be left upon as a permanent and central play-ground for the City.

11. The Corporation agree that if additional Government buildings have to be erected in the Fort, of which there appears to be little doubt, they cannot be provided in the existing area without either encroaching on the open spaces which are already inadequate or without displacing business premises which are also urgently needed. They therefore think that a scheme of reclamation sufficient at least to provide for these new buildings and for adequate open spaces around them should be undertaken. The extent of such reclamation and the manner in which it should be carried out are engineering questions on which the Corporation do not desire to offer any opinion. They agree that when the reclamation is formed, a marine drive 80 ft. wide should constitute a component part of it.

12. The Corporation agree that additional communication between the G. I. P. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Bombay would be desirable. So far as the passenger traffic is concerned, the G. I. P. Railway desire, it is understood, to run a service of trains over their overhead and harbour branch railways along the Mahim Chord to Mahim and Bandra, and the Corporation think that this should be encouraged. Through communication between the two railways already exists at Dadar; but whether this should be extended so as to include running powers for passenger trains is a point on which the Corporation are unable to offer an opinion.

13. The Corporation consider that the sinking of the B. B. & C. I. line between Grant Road and Wodehouse Bridge is very desirable provided engineering opinion is clear as to its feasibility. Whether a partial sinking would be possible which would reduce the expense and the chance of flooding while improving the amenity of the Queen's Road is an engineering question, but the Corporation think that it ought to be considered.

14. It has already been stated that the Corporation have agreed to consider the early application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim.

15. The Loop-Railway line suggested from Mahim Station through the Mahim Woods to Grant Road Station would undoubtedly be a convenience; but unless it is be carried overhead, which is not suggested in the Development Committee's Report, it would cross so many roads as to be likely to seriously interfere with traffic. If such a railway is possible, the lines of it should be laid down immediately as it will certainly be more difficult to construct it after the development of the area.

TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

16. There can be no doubt that the Tramway extensions referred to in this paragraph are extremely desirable for the development of the City. The powers of the Corporation, however, under their agreement with the Tramway Company to compel that body to make extensions are very limited and there are unfortunately points under dispute between the Company and the Corporation which are likely to delay all extensions, however desirable in themselves. The Corporation trust that these points will be settled so as not to retard the very necessary extensions of the Tramway system.

17. The future area of Dock extension is not a question which immediately concerns the Corporation though it is one of much interest to the trade and to the inhabitants of Bombay. So far, however, as the Corporation can judge, the proper method of Dock extension is by reclamation in the harbour outside or slightly northward of the existing Docks. They do not think that the construction of Docks at Colaba would be likely to be satisfactory and they would certainly deprecate the Cotton Green not being used for residential purposes on account of the possible construction of such a dock.

18. The site for the European General Hospital does not affect the Corporation as Government are bound under their agreement with the Corporation adequately to maintain it.

10. The Corporation agree that the Military Hospital and the lines near the Marine Lines Station might will be surrendered to the Civil Authorities. A portion of it would from a portion of the most convenient site for an overbridge to the proposed marine drive as such an overbridge will always be necessary unless it be possible to sink the B. B. & C. I. Ry. completely below the surface. The Corporation consider that the land which it would be necessary to give over to the Military Authorities in exchange would best be provided by reclamation near Colaba, rather than by handing over the present St. George's Hospital site, or the Cotton Green, which is likely to be required for other purposes.

20. The Corporation agree that the immediate construction of the 40ft. road along the Kennedy Sea Face would be a great improvement. Such a road however would be extremely narrow for traffic purposes, especially as it would be very difficult to prevent carriages from constantly drawing up to allow passengers to alight or enter though it might be possible to forbid them to remain stationary. They think therefore that as the construction of even a 40ft. road entails a certain amount of expense and improvement of the sea-wall it would be better at once to face the expense of making a wider road.

21. The Corporation approve of the suggestion that the Saluting Battery site should be planted out as a garden.

22. The question of the Slaughter House at Bandra is awaiting a report from the Executive Engineer, regarding the construction of a new Slaughter House. So many difficulties and disadvantages would attend the removal of the Slaughter House to the East of Salsette that the Commissioner is now of opinion that such removal would be inadvisable. The existing Slaughter Houses should be entirely recast and rebuilt and it should be possible to do this in such a manner as would remove all reasonable objection to the sensibility of persons passing near it.

23. The Corporation agree that the coordination of the bodies concerned in the development of the island is extremely necessary and they see no objection to the proposed periodical meeting of the Executive Officers concerned.

M. DE GIERS.

The new Russian Ambassador in Rome, acknowledging the greetings of the crowd outside the Quirinal, by whom he was given a cordial reception.

MINUTES.

Sir Pherozshah Mehta, has recorded the following minute on the above draft reply:—

With regard to the statement in recommendation (4) I have reason to believe that the local opposition referred to therein is fictitious and proceeds from a certain number of interested parties.

I would omit the words "at least" from the para. re-recommendation 11, as I am opposed to any larger project of reclamation.

Mr. Dinshah Wacha, in his minute on the same subject states as follows:—

There are a few points in this report which need to be referred to while agreeing generally with a greater part of it.

Cheapening of the means of travelling for the working classes is now a hackneyed phrase. It has also lately lost whatever significance there may have been once attached to it. It is all very well to lay down the comfortable proposition. People recommending it are patted on the back in the public prints and recommended as models of civic fathers for their progressive notions. But progress itself is a comparative word. Again, progress is only compatible with the means a public body like the Corporation may afford. I suppose I should be considered a Progressivist of the first water if I recommend to-morrow to the Corporation that the entire town of Bombay be haussmannised in 20 years at the rate of 10 crores of cost per annum. But that is not the way I look at civic progress, specially in a City haphazardly built like Bombay. And I disapprove of the use of cheap hackneyed phrases which mean nothing when we come to consider them from the practical point of view. Are we quite sure that the working classes of Bombay with their social, religious and economic conditions will resort to cheap travelling? What is cheap travelling? One may think it as cheap when he pays a rupee to go from one distance to another. One may deem even an anna very dear. In my opinion it is a mere academic phrase to talk of "Cheapening means of travelling." Who are the persons? The railways, the tramways, the hired victoriawalas or what? When you approach them they all make a lugubrious figure and say "We cannot. Everything is dear so we are charging the lowest." That is the response. Better it is to leave the problem of finding cheapened means of travelling for the working to "Time."

EMPLOYERS OF LABOUR AND IMPROVED CHAWLS.

What is Mahim's' "local opposition." Who are the opponents? I know there was a kind of petition by some residents. What is the nature of the opposition? What is the position of these who oppose? I think no such matter as so-called "local opposition" exists. Whatever may be meant by that indefinite phrase it must never be listened to. Perhaps when we care to roughly enquire into this opposition we may find that it is the cry of a handful of interested folk who are generally very busy setting up the ears of the ignorant and the credulous.

Does the Corporation believe employers of labour will ever put their shoulders to the wheel and get chawls erected for the employed? What have the millowners done? The other day, in his speech, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, the late Chairman of the Millowners' Association, observed that, since the date of the amended Improvement Trust Act, no more than two millowners, out of 80, have applied for land to build chawls on the Trustees' terms. Employers of labour have themselves to be *first educated*. Dr. Turner would do well to lecture them on their duty once a week in the hall of his new Sanitary Association buildings.

Again are the Trust Chawls highly successful? I am one of the Improvement Trustees, but I am not prepared to endorse that "highly" hyperbolic phrase. True it is that as the chawls are built on ground cleared of slums and on sanitary principles at a higher cost than private enterprise would bear, they compare formally with our ordinary chawls *for a time*. I say, advisedly, "for a time." For let another ten years pass and it will be seen that they are no more "sanitary" than the others. Already some of them are such that I would not care to enter them. They are budding into fresh slums and all the statistical parade of the mortality in these chawls made in the annual Report of the Improvement Trust is only superficial. There are ways of studying them and making reasonable deductions therefrom for purposes of *comparative mortality of chawls and chawls*. But superficiality in sanitary and other problems is the order of the day and journalistic and other "puffs" are so dear to the heart of the would be sanitarians.

I am strongly in favour of motor busses over tramways. What is now wanted is healthy competition. I was the only member who had suggested motor busses instead of electric tram cars when the purchase of the tramways was before the Committee of the Corporation. Mr. Harvey, whom I esteemed and regarded as a *model* Municipal Commissioner, every way impartial and non-partisan laughed me out. But see how in 12 years' time the progress motors of all sorts and degrees have made throughout the world. See how motors have proved invaluable to belligerents in Europe. How vast masses of troops are conveyed backward and forward. Motor busses have driven out all other kinds of conveyances in London and the best are known to be popular and paying. I am strongly of opinion that for the travelling masses beyond Vincent Road the future cheap means of communication are these busses only. All other means are certain to become obsolete in the next ten years and it will not do for us to coquet the monopolist Tramway Company which is so proud and wrangling. Competition of a healthy character in trade is always to be welcomed. I am sure some enterprising London Companies would like to introduce them here. Only they are not sure how existing vested interests may prejudice them and how those in whom the power of the licensing of such conveyances lies would treat them. Local influences are sometimes so subterranean and mischievous. It is of no use commending to Government the further use of tram cars. They cut up our roads and are greatly contributory to the raising of dust. Busses with rubber tyres are the best. The more they are used the more popular will they be. We should in public interest break down the monopoly of the purseproud tramway company. I for one would introduce motor busses in all parts of the town so as to make them run parallel to the trams. That would be a first rate object lesson to the public. They will judge of the merits of the two. The battle of electric trams *versus* motor busses has yet to be fought.

The other members who have recorded minutes are Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Navalkar, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Mr. Javle.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE TO RADICALS.

"'Reynolds's" has the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for stating that Radicals need be in no way alarmed that anything that is happening in the political world at the present moment will in any way prejudice the prospects of the great measures with which they have been so long identified, and to the successful carrying through of which they rightly attach so much importance."

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D.7

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

MOTION OF CENSURE AGAINST PRESIDENT.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

A meeting of the Surat City Municipality was held last week, the Rev. Dr. Scott presiding.

Dr. Scott, at the outset, welcomed Mr. Denning, the new Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Denning had been appointed to the post for a period of three years but he (the speaker) hoped Mr. Denning, would stay on for five years and would justify the extension.

Mr. Prasanvadan joined in the congratulations, but averred that the principle involved in the appointment was a blow to local-self-government.

The Municipality also discussed a notice of motion from Mr. Nathabhoy L. Vakil to the effect that on the 23rd March in replying in the manner in which he had done, to questions by the mover, Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram, the President, had failed to extend to a brother councillor the courteous treatment which was his due, and had failed to respect the right which Mr. Vakil, together with every other member of the Municipality, possessed of asking questions under Section 13 of the District Municipal Act; and that the replies given by Mr. Thakoreram, if allowed to create a precedent, would be prejudicial to the members' right to put questions asking for information and which right was a check against any possible Municipal mismanagement.

Mr. Nathabhoy L. Vakil, in support of his motion, said the members were entitled to ask the President for information that was not available from the Municipal documents, and the President was bound to answer them. The President had called him to his residence at the Athva Lines but the members were not bound to dance attendance upon him at his residence.

Mr. Dosabhoy Pestonji expressed his regret that a motion of that character had been brought before the Municipality. They must uphold the dignity of the President, who was at liberty to refuse to answer particular questions, and who was not bound to answer questions in the precise manner that would please the member asking those questions.

Mr. Jivanbhoy agreed with Mr. Vakil that the replies given by Mr. Thakoreram Kapilram contravened the spirit of the section. A lot had been said about the necessity of upholding the President's dignity but none of them there was a "loafer" and if a person wanted another to behave civilly towards him be himself should be polite to others. The President could have been polite enough to point out the section when asked to do so.

REFUSED TO POINT OUT THE SECTION.

The Rev. Dr. Scott enquired if the speaker was quite sure that Mr. Thakoreram had refused to point out the section.

Mr. Jivanbhoy replied he was perfectly sure on that point.

Mr. Dhirajlal said he had also asked Mr. Thakoreram about the section but was refused.

Mr. Jivanbhoy said the fault lay not with Mr. Thakoreram but with the system under which replies had in the past been given to questions put by members. With a view to uphold the President's dignity, he (the speaker) would vote against the motion, but his attitude should not be misconstrued as endorsing the system under which Mr. Thakoreram had acted.

Mr. Dahyabhai said no President would be justified in refusing to bring a motion on the Agenda for which proper notice had been given, simply because the member who sent in that motion would not comply with the President's demand to call upon him at his place. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Dr. Raiji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dhirajlal Store rose to a point of order. He enquired if the amendment was in order.

The Rev. Dr. Scott ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Prasanvadan was of opinion that there was nothing wrong in a President asking a councillor to call at his place. He opposed the amendment.

The President said they did not know what Mr. Thakoreram had to say in the matter. He appealed to the members to speak as little as possible and to observe caution.

Mr. Khushrobhoy strongly opposed the motion, which he appealed to the members to throw out at once.

Mr. Kalyanji said that if they threw out the amendment the construction put upon that decision would be that a President was entitled to keep out a motion from the agenda if the councillor sending in that motion refused to call at the President's place of residence.

Mr. Kasanji said that if an insult were offered to one councillor they must consider it as an insult to the whole body.

The amendment being put to the vote was defeated, four members voting in favour of and thirteen against it. The original proposition was also lost in identical fashion.

"THE DRINK MUDDLE."

The fall of the late Cabinet could not have been brought about by Admiralty difficulties alone, says the "Observer."

The Drink Muddle was fatal to the moral credit of the Ministry in the eyes of some who had been for ten years among its firmest, most strenuous, most influential supporters.

The right course was not taken. The King's example and Mr. Lloyd George's speech were alike frustrated. A wonderful opportunity was wasted. The sequel was one of bathos and anticlimax.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The United Allies.

The "Rangoon Times":—Happily, since the meeting of the British, French and Russian Finance Ministers last autumn, there has been a thorough understanding between the Allies on the all-important subject of finance. Italy's entry into the Alliance has been followed by a similar exchange of views which will have the same auspicious influence on the progress of the war. In all respects then, we find the Allies united, resolute and determined. Some of those who do not follow the course of events with an eye on the future may wonder why events do not move more quickly. Let them take heart of grace and be comforted. The one essential of the struggle is the termination of Germany's power to disturb the world peace. That object can and will be obtained, but it will come all the sooner and be all more certain now that the importance of efficient organisation of all the forces available is everywhere recognised. Britain's vast strength in men and money, her fleet that has swept the German flag from every sea, her endless resources of factory and workshop, her ability to meet all calls for a worthy end; these things, allied with France's determination to clear the enemy from her soil at any cost and the wonderful spirit of sacrifice which the war has evoked in the French people, and with Russia's enormous reserves of strength and the fervour of her troops are now joined with Italy in the task of ending once and for all the mad schemes of German ambition and of avenging the series of crimes which began with the devastation of Belgium and still continue.

India and the Munitions.

The "Englishman":—It would be perfectly scandalous if any shop rules interfered with the supply of ammunition. But it has been evident for some months past that the labour difficulty is half the trouble in the United Kingdom. Suggestions have been made for importing labour for the Colonies and many Canadians have gone home to England to help to work in the factories. Any extension of this migration, however, may be resented by the trades unionist element which is none too patriotic, we fear, and which has lost most of its best men by the insistent call of the trenches. One way of getting over the labour trouble is to export as many of the machines as possible and have them erected here in India and in the Colonies. There is plenty of labour in the British Empire, and there must be plenty of workshops in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which, given the right machinery, could be adapted to the supply of whatever the forces require. The local branch of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers will investigate the possibility of utilising the engineering resources of Bengal and, if found practicable, will make representations to the Government. This is an eminently sound and practical decision and we trust it will be followed in Bombay and Madras.

Deportation: Old and New.

The "Bengalee":—The old deportations were bad enough in all conscience, but the new internments under the Defence Act are, if anything, worse. The Deportation papers were considered not only by the Local Governments but by the Supreme Government in India, and we believe by the Secretary of State for India also, upon whose authority they were made. But the new internments, the same thing in a somewhat modified form are made we think by the Local Governments, which often means the local Secretariats. And to crown all, the old deportees were found all their expenses during the time of their detention not only for themselves but also for keeping their families in the position to which they belonged; but in the new internments the men placed under police custody are left to provide for themselves in the best way they can, while their families, if they have any, are left to starve or beg or borrow to keep soul and body together. We wonder if it does not strike the authorities that these things are creating an uneasiness and unrest in the community the cumulative effect of which will be bound to be great and far-reaching.

Indian Prisoners in Germany.

The "Leader":—As we said before, so far only reports, denunciations, testimonies and details of inhuman treatment of British prisoners have been published, and if there is any information regarding the treatment of Indian prisoners, good of bad, it is locked up in the brain of Lord Crewe, or in the India Office. Lord Curzon rightly expressed his dissatisfaction with the reply of the noble Marquess. He had no doubt that the Prisoners of War Aid Committee did its best, but it mainly dealt with British prisoners of war. The case of the Indian prisoners, he urged, required separate treatment and experience, and it would be much better if it was dealt with accordingly. He suggested that persons of the necessary experience could be supplied by the India Office for this exclusive purpose. He pointed out that the Indian Soldiers Fund had devoted certain sums of money for the benefit of Indian prisoners,—money which should have been supplied by the Government, and that if the noble Marquess wished the Fund to act in this matter, they should be supplied with funds. But he believed that the matter would be better dealt with by a separate committee. In the end Lord Curzon struck a warning note that "more would be heard of the question as time went on, and any negligence that might be discovered would react upon this country." These are grave words of wisdom which the British Government should not ignore or pass over lightly. Now that Lord Curzon is in the cabinet, we trust he will press the matter more forcibly upon the attention of the Government.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED REMOVAL OF GEESE BY A GUARD.

"ABUSE OF MAGISTRATE'S AUTHORITY."

(Before Justices Batchelor & Hayward.)

SHAIKH MAHOMED KHOJA v. DAVID STEVEN HORNBY.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court under section 438 Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. G. W. Hatch, District Magistrate of Poona, with a recommendation that the order for compensation, under section 250 Criminal Procedure Code passed by the City Magistrate of Poona Mr. H. L. Cross should be set aside. The magistrate had ordered the complainant Shaikh Mahomed Khoja, to pay to one David Steven Hornby Rs. 50 for frivolous and malicious complaint.

The District Magistrate in making this reference observed: "I should add that although I am of opinion that the Magistrate erred in not convicting the accused Hornby, yet in view of the comparative unimportance of the case, I am not moving the local Government to appeal against the acquittal. However, the use of section 250 Criminal Procedure Code was an obviously improper proceeding and in my opinion an abuse of the magistrate's authority. Accordingly I have referred the case in order that the High Court may set aside the order passed by the magistrate under section 250."

The facts are briefly these:—Guard Hornby was charged under section 381 or 411 I.P.C. in respect of four geese. It was alleged that he either stole these or received them knowing them to have been stolen from a consignment of geese in two baskets which were sent from Shivlinga in the Madras Presidency to Masjid Bunder and travelled from Sholapur to Poona in the brake-van of a passenger train of which Hornby was the Head-guard and Shaikh Mahomed Khoja, who was the complainant in the present case was the second-guard. The latter on opening the guard's brake-van at Poona found that out of a consignment of geese in two baskets three were loose in the van, one of the basket being open. Mahomed Khoja in handing over the charge made a note in the bill showing two baskets and 6 geese. Nothing further occurred at Poona and the same day Mahomed went back to Sholapur as brakesman to guard Naylor. On his route he learnt from Naylor that the latter had seen four geese at the Poona Running Room which the Ramoshi in charge said belonged to guard Hornby. This coincidence made Mahomed Khoja think that the broken basket was the result of the abstraction by Hornby. He accordingly watched Hornby's arrival at Sholapur next morning and on seeing him send a basket of geese out of the station he followed and intimated to a District Police Constable that the geese were stolen. The constable stopped the man who was carrying the geese but Hornby who had followed up persuaded the constable that the geese were his and took them to the house of the Railway Dispensary compounder in whose charge he left them, while he went to his own house. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Station Master, he sent for Hornby and asked him to explain this; he failed to do and asked the Station Master not to report the matter to the District Traffic Superintendent saying that he would make good any claim. The Station Master however reported the matter to the Traffic Superintendent, who as the result of his enquiry ordered the geese to be sent on to the consignee of the other geese at Masjid. Meanwhile the incident came to the ears of Inspector Foster, who after making due inquiries was satisfied that a "prima facie" case existed and lodged a complaint making Mahomed, the complainant in the case.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused Hornby as no evidence was produced before him and the identity of the geese was not established. The four geese taken from him by the Bombay consignee had probably been devoured by the time the Police began to act, yet this did not restrain them.

Their Lordships set aside the order of compensation passed by the trying magistrate as recommended by the District Magistrate.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for Shaikh Mahomed.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for Hornby.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ACTOR RESTRAINED BY INJUNCTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

YESHWANT NARAYEN TIPNIS v. DATTATRAYA NARHAR VAISHAMPAYAN.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out on behalf of the plaintiff, the manager of the Bharat Natak Mandli against the defendant, an actor employed by that company, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be restrained by injunction from serving any other theatrical company except the plaintiff, pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff in support of the rule.

Mr. A. A. Chitre appeared for the defendant to show cause.

Briefly the facts are that by an agreement dated the 7th of August 1913 it was agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the defendant should serve as an actor in the plaintiff's company for a period of five years, on certain terms and conditions. It was agreed between the parties that the defendant would not act in any other theatrical company except the plaintiff's and that he would not serve anywhere leaving the plaintiff's company during the said period of five years. On the 2nd April 1915, however, the defendant sent a letter to the plaintiff saying that the agreement was not binding on him. The plaintiff apprehended that the defendant would join another theatrical company and therefore prayed for an interim injunction restraining him from serving in any other company till the final disposal of the suit.

In showing cause against the rule Mr. Chitre submitted that there was no doubt an agreement by his client to serve for five years. But that was an agreement which was signed by an inexperienced youth of 18 years. Was it right, therefore, to restrain the boy from serving anywhere else and compel him to serve with the plaintiff on a mere pittance of Rs. 15 per month.

His second ground was that the plaintiff was very slow in making payment to his client. Very often four or five months' wages were overdue. Besides, the plaintiff had not suffered any damage by the defendant's absence.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that every penny of the defendant's pay had been paid and as he was induced by a rival company to join their service, it was essential that he should be restrained by an injunction from serving anywhere else.

His Lordship made the rule absolute and ordered that the defendant should be restrained from serving in any other theatrical company pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Khanderao, Laud and Mehta.

SPECIE BANK LIQUIDATION.

ORDER FOR CALL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

On Saturday in Chambers his Lordship disposed of the chamber summons in the above matter, dated the 9th of April, in respect of enorcing a call of Rs. 50 per share by the Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank. Many parties put in their appearance and it was urged on behalf of the general committee of shareholders that the order for a call should be postponed for the time being, till the liabilities of the directors and others had been finally determined.

Mr. Mitchell of Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the Liquidator.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the general committee of shareholders.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad for Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakeel of Messrs. Payne & Co. for the Baroda State and Sir Shapurji Broacha.

Mr. Modi of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., for Messrs. Sharpe and Wilkins.

Mr. Caroe of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

After hearing all the parties, his Lordship passed the following order:—

I do not think I should stop the process of liquidation at this stage after it has been going on for over 1½ years and make an order for the call. Notices for it will not be sent out for a fortnight. If by that time I am asked to summon a creditors' meeting to consider any formulated proposal, I shall consider whether the Liquidator should stop his hands in proceeding to enforce this order for the call. The Liquidator's costs to come out of the estate.

By another chamber order, his Lordship sanctioned the payment in full of petty claims up to Rs. 10 in privity of other claims.

KAMA SHETT AND KHEMA SHETT RELEASED ON BAIL.

Currimsey Mulji and Khimji Ramji, alias Kama Shett and Khema Shett, merchants of Shapur, in the Thana District, who were recently sentenced by Mr. B. M. Bayley, First Class Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, to six months' simple imprisonment, each and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default of payment to a further term of six months, for fraud on the public by a bogus war fund and the use of false measures, having preferred an appeal against the conviction, and sentence to the District Court, Thana, have been liberated from the Thana Jail on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

The appeal is fixed for hearing next month.

BRAHMIN PRIEST MURDER TRIAL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The trial of Sadashiv Ramchandra Oze (Inamdar of Nandgoon Koshivli near Panwel, in the Kolaba District) and Keshav Anant Pandit, his "Karbari," which was held at the Thana Criminal Sessions before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, resulted on Friday last in the Jury's unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" in favour of both the accused who were accordingly acquitted and discharged. The charge against the accused was one under section 109 I. P. C. of abetment of the murder of one Govind Ramchandra Lagate, a Brahmin priest in the service of Bala Sahib Oze, a cousin of accused No. 1.

Mr. Pradhan, the Government Pleader admitted that the evidence against the accused was almost wholly of a circumstantial character, but at the same time he reminded the jury that murders as a rule were not committed in broad daylight and in sight of spectators. Such black deeds were committed in the dark and with as much secrecy as possible. Mr. Pradhan expatiated at length on the very condemnatory character of the many links in the long chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused—evidence such as the pleader emphasised, went to point its finger straight at the two accused as the men who were responsible for the foul deed.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, for the defence, did not for a moment deny that a foul murder had been committed, but, he urged, there was no evidence worth anything, to show that the accused were either directly or indirectly connected with the crime. That the case had been so fashioned as to implicate the accused was due to the cleverness of Mr. Kopji, of the C. I. D. The local authorities having failed in their investigations, proceeded Counsel, the Criminal Investigation Department stepped in, for they had to justify their existence and show the world that they were more clever than the local police.

THE TURK DACOITY CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 21.

Judgment was delivered in the Turk dacoity case (under section 395 I. P. C.) by Mr. Keough, Special Magistrate, Jhang, on the 14th instant.

A gang of about 25 or 30 dacoits was said to have raided the villege of Turk in the Jhang District and looted the shops of Sawaya Ram and Jossa Ram taking away goods and cash of the estimated value of Rs. 300 besides some account books.

Seventeen men were charged by the police in this case but only four of them were present before the Court thirteen men being absconders. The Magistrate held that the identification of the accused was not sufficient to warrant a conviction owing to the shadows cast by the roof which cut off most of the light, and besides there was no corroborative evidence of credible witnesses. All the accused were therefore acquitted and the Court ordered that no further action be taken against the absconders.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for Hearing and final Desposal.

Long Causes.

868-14—Little & Co. W H Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Indo China Mfg. Co. Ltd. Payne and Co. Part Heard 12-3-15.

S C 661-14.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navigation Co, Ld, v. Mahomed Gulam Hussein Surti, Part Heard, 8-11-15.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

502-07—Smetham B & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors Raghavaya N & Co Edgelow G W & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

308-12—Mulla & Mulla Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patell & ors Ard H D & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

576-13—Captain & V Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam v. Bai Hirabai K Ahmad L & M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Separate Report.

336-13—Mulla and Mulla Minocher Merwanji Pavri & anr v. Pestonji Dhunjibhai & Co. a firm & ors W G & Co. Mulla and Mulla.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander & ors Tyabjee D. & Co. As. Part Heard 15-3-15.

30-15—M K R B & Co. Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabjee D & Co.

97-15—Little & Co. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr. Bhaishanker K. & G.

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Gulam Hussein Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar and anr Raghavaya N & Co.

635-14—Jehangir S M & H Currimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and ors Raghavaya N. & Co. M K R B & Co. Jehangir M and S Manchershaw & N.

371-14—Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors M K R B & Co. Jehangir S M & H.

S. C. 98-15—Rustomji and G Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co. a firm Motichand and D.

380-14—Ardeshir H D & Co Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors Mans. H M & Co. Mulji and Th. Moti Chand and D.

1193-13.—Khanderao L & M, Tarachand Panalal and ors v. Messrs Waghji Walabhdas & Co, a firm, & anr, Madhowji K & C, Surajmal & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

614-14.—Payne and Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Goormukhrai Sukhanand, a firm, M K R B & Co.

45-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo & Co, a firm, v. Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B & Co.

648-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Venkata Kristniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Sug & Wg Co, Ld, and ors, M K R B & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaparta & Patell, a firm, v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy and ors, Matubhai J and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Long Causes.

914-13.—Edgelow G W & Co. Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jenangir G & B, Wadia G & Co, M K R B & Co, Unwalla P & P, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1024-14.—Unwalla P and P, Meherbai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jehangir P & B, Wadia G and Co, M K R B & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P & P, Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors, Jehangir G and B, Wadia G & Co, M K R B & Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

S C 722-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, in Liqu, v. Dinkerrao Narayen Patwardhan & anr, Dhanjishaw & B Nanu H & Co, Part Heard, 22-9-14.

209-14.—Jehangir G & B, Ladkabai, Widow, v. Naviyahu, Widow & anr, Madhowji K & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Messrs Rambillas & Co, a firm, v. Parappa Palid, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V, Parappa Palid, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co, a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co, Ratansey Premji and anr, v. Harsi Hemraj, Kanga, and S.

1000-14.—M K R B & Co, Alli Madomed Camruddin & anr, v. T M Pardry and ors, Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shri Krishno Priya Vahuji Maharaj Widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co, Messrs Turner Morrison & Co, Ltd, v. Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr, Motichand and D.

1345-14—Jehangir S. M. and H. Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Valliat Mulla and M.

855-14—Captain and V. Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors. v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Payne and Co.

193-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Pahladdas Jankiprassad a firm v. Ramsarup Hardatt Raghuvaya N. and Co.

274-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadas Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

275-14—Mehta D. and L. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors. v. Rehmatbai widow and anr. Little and Co.

1077-14.—Mans H M & Co, Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, Widow, Mulji & Th.

370-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors. Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D and L, Umer Soab & ors v. Rehmatbai, Widow and ors, Little & Co, Mehta D & L, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P & P, Bamonji Muncherji Dalal v. Jahangir Bejonji Mehta, Edgelow G W & Co.

1318-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

833-14.—Malvi H M & R, Narayendas Chunilal Dalal v. Umedbhai Varajbhai & ors.

956-14.—Amin & Desai, Sha Vajichand Umaji, a firm, v. Sha Gulabchand Otwal, a firm, D J Mentri.

5-15.—Nanu H & Co, Narayen Moroji Zaoba v. Haji Ooer Haji Tar Mahomed.

283-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navi, Co, Ltd, v. Kummar Krishna Mitter.

284-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navi, Co, Ltd, v. Pestonji Merwanji Karanjia.

285-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi, Co, Ltd, v. Sailjnath Roy Chowdhury.

344-15.—Forbes & Co, Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, v. Shaik Kasamvalad Abdul Rehman Kolsekar.

379-15.—In Person, Narayen Nanu Joshi, Maheshwar, v. Shirdhar Mahadev Bhave & anr.

471-15.—Bhai K & Gir, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Tricumdas Sadaram and ors.

473-15.—Dubash & Co, Premji Kheraj, a firm, v. Nanchand Valji.

474-14.—Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm, Keshanlal Umerasing, a firm, Purmanand & Co.

524-15.—Chitnis M & K, Nichabhai Nagarji v. Dorabji Edulji Mewawalla & anr.

525-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsni Bussan Kanha, Ltd, v. Chunilal Gulabchand.

526-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Premchand Maganlal Dikchet & Pur.

527-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Badrudin Ahmedji & anr.

528-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, v. Raimal Hirji.

529-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, v. Chunilal Utamchand.

530-15.—Payne & Co, The Indian and Peninsula Steam Navi, Co, Ltd, v. A P Petro.

533-15.—Dubash & Co, Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm, v. Sewaram Kalliandas, a firm.

533-15.—Dubash & Co, Radha Kisson Ramchandra, a firm, v. Jitmal Jasiram, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

535-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Mirza Yousinsleg.

537-15.—Captain & V, Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Jhanda Singh.

541-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Gordhandas Lakhmidas, a firm, v. Vasudeo Bhagwandas & ors.

542-15.—Surajmal & Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Jagganath Harbhagat.

543-15.—G H Dalal, Messrs Rupchand Rangildas, a firm, v. Messrs Hiralal Umedmal, a firm, Vachha & Co.

561-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd, v. Hassanalli Jeewabhai Thanawalla.

568-15.—Little & Co, Messrs P Chrystal & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Tejmal, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

413-15.—Payne & Co, Ahmed Suleman Dviath v. Jamnabai.

461-15.—Matubhai J & M, Kawasji Pallonji Khatao v. Fatemabai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1216-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr, v. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, Ardeshir H D & Co, Part Heard.

1210-14.—Matubhai J & M, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd, v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr, Amin and D, Mulji and Th.

754-14.—Tyabji D & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Devidas Vandravandas & ors, Edgelow G W Co.

363-14.—Khanderao L & M, Jita Khuma and ors. v. Cassumally Jafferbhay, Jamsetjee R & D.

240-14.—Raghavaya N & Co, Radhabai, Widow v. Mahadeo Hariba, Smetham B & Co.

789-14.—Surajmal & Co, Gangadhar Jagannath Shirodkar v. Guni Najkin Mulgaonkarin, Mans H M & Co, For Postponement.

1166-14.—Payne & Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, v. Alli Noormahomed, Little and Co.

1266-14.—Rustomji & G, Khatizazai v. Bibanbai, and ors, Mulla & M.

Before The Prothonotary in His Office.

For Investigation of Ranperism.

P P No. 6-15.—In Person, Mogal Hassan Hoosein, v. Mogal Hassan Ramjan Amin & Desai, Part Heard, 16-3-15

P P No. 9-15.—In Person, Mowji Surji v. Dewji Damji & anr.

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NEW FIRST SEA LORD.

ADMIRAL SIR H. JACKSON.

The Naval correspondent of "The Times" gives the following interesting biographical details of the new First Sea Lord:—

Admiral Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson is a Yorkshireman. He was born at Barnsley on January 21, 1855, the eldest son of Mr. Henry Jackson, of Cudworth; and he joined the service in 1868. He was a lieutenant of the Active during the Zulu War of 1878-79. Originally he specialized in the navigating branch, but in September, 1881, entered the Vernon to qualify as a torpedo lieutenant. After three and a half years as a staff officer of this ship, during which time he was in charge of the tender Vesuvius, he was promoted to commander on January 1, 1890.

It was in 1891, when commander of the Edinburgh in the Mediterranean, that the idea of employing Hertzian waves as a means of communication first suggested itself to him. At that time the Navy was seeking for some method by which a torpedo-boat could announce its approach to a friendly ship. For years later, when he was commander of the Devonport torpedo school-ship Defiance, he continued his experiments with such success that he was able to communicate messages without wires from one end of the ship to the other. In the following year, 1896, in which he was promoted captain, he met Mr. Marconi, and from this date until appointed Naval Attaché in Paris early in 1897, the two inventors were in close touch, mutually assisting one another in developing their ideas and schemes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sir Henry Jackson remained responsible for the progress of wireless telegraphy in the Navy until 1906 on October 18 in which year he became a rear-admiral. During these years his appointments had been such as to facilitate the experiments and research work which he pursued. On returning from Paris he was given command in 1899 of the torpedo depot-ship Vulcan; and in 1902 he became Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty. After a period in command of the battleship Caesar, he was appointed captain of the Vernon, torpedo school ship at Portsmouth, in September, 1904, and he had only been five months in this post when Lord Fisher, under whom he had served in the Mediterranean, selected him for the office of Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy. It was while he was thus responsible for the material of the Navy that the Dreadnought and Invincible were built, and he was one of the four captains on the committee of design which recommended the construction of these ships, the others being Sir John Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral Bacon, and Rear-Admiral Madden.

On leaving the Admiralty in October, 1908, Sir Henry, as he had now become, having been awarded the K.C.V.O., in 1906, was appointed Rear-Admiral Commanding the Cruiser Squadron in the Mediterranean, where he remained for two years. From October to December, 1910, he acted as representative of the Admiralty at the International Conference on Aerial Navigation at Paris, and in February, 1911, he was selected to command the Royal Naval War College, which had recently been established by Lord Fisher at Portsmouth. This post he also held for two years, and in the naval manoeuvres of 1912 he served afloat in command of the Seventh Squadron. In February, 1913, he was transferred from the War College to the position of the War Staff at the Admiralty, which had been instituted a year previously with Rear-Admiral Troubridge as its first director. After 18 months as head of the War Staff, Sir Henry Jackson was nominated to be Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, in succession to Sir Berkeley Milne, but the war intervened, and he was employed at the Admiralty in a special capacity, his old post having been filled by Sir Doveton Sturdee. It has been stated that the special work upon which he has been engaged during the war has concerned the direction of the naval part of the operations against Germany's oversea colonies.

Admiral Jackson was nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1901 for his researches into electrical physics, and he is also a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and an Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects. He was created a K.C.B., in 1910, and on the list of admirals stands next above Sir John Jellicoe in seniority.

Sir Henry is married, his wife being a daughter of Mr. S. H. Burbury, F.R.S.

GIRL WAITERS.

NEW CAREER OPENED UP BY THE WAR

"Seventy-five per cent. of the hotel employees of London have left owing to the war," said Mr. Sims, the secretary of the British Hotel, Restaurant and Club Employees' Society to a "Daily Chronicle" representative. "There were a large number of Germans left, but the recent internment order cleared them out. There are practically no Frenchmen, except in the kitchens, and we really cannot do without those now the Italians are going, and things have reached a climax. In consequence of the great demand for skilled hotel employees we are now developing a scheme for the extensive use of women labour.

"Girls of the right class make admirable waiters when properly trained, but it is only the best type of girl that we want. The ordinary tea-shop girl would not suit. I was down at Brighton for the week-end, and found five girls in a grill-room there. They were making up to £5 a week, though the hours are long.

"Some time ago I sent four girls to a hotel at Woodhall Spa. They were to get 12s. a week, food, lodging, laundry and tips, with their fare paid from London. That works out at a very good income for a girl to get. Already the Hotel Metropole had girls on their floors, whilst Spiers and Pond have given up male waiters for female at their City places. We do not believe that there is the slightest prejudice against them on the part of the public."

THE LAW'S MAJESTY.

LORD MERSEY AND THE PENTECOSTAL CONFERENCE.

When the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Falaba was resumed at Caxton Hall on May 27, Lord Mersey, the chairman, complained of the noise and singing which was taking place in another part of the hall. His Lordship was informed that a Pentecostal conference was being held, and it would go on till 10 p.m.

Lord Mersey: But this is not a religious meeting, and the noise must be stopped.

Counsel: I am told it will go on till 10 o'clock to-night.

Lord Mersey: Then we must send for the manager. On the appearance of the hall-keeper, Lord Mersey said: There is no use your letting this hall for business if at the same time you let another part of the building for a noise. I can't do my work here if this noise continues.

The Hall-Keeper: I am very sorry, your Lordship, but I can't do anything. You must ask the Town Clerk of Westminster.

Lord Mersey: Where is he?

The Hall-Keeper: At the Council offices, in Charing Cross-road.

Lord Mersey: Then telephone for him to come here; in the meantime find out how long this noise will continue, and I shall adjourn the Court until it stops.

Addressing counsel, Lord Mersey said: You may have had some experience of the matter, Mr. Aspinall, and can tell me if I have any jurisdiction to commit these people, because if I have I should very much like to exercise it.

Mr. Aspinall: I am afraid, my lord, you haven't.

Lord Mersey: I am afraid so, too. (Laughter.)

Later on the acting Town Clerk arrived, and Mr. Stevens, counsel representing the Board of Trade, said inquiries had been made, and it was found that the conference would last the remainder of the week—"It is a go-as-you-please meeting, and you never can tell when singing may not break out."

Lord Mersey: Then you must cancel the contract, and get a room somewhere else.

The acting Town Clerk explained the letting arrangements for the two engagements, and Lord Mersey asked him: 'When you agreed to let the hall for this inquiry you did not inform us that it was to be accompanied by singing?" (Laughter.)

The acting Town Clerk: I did not know that the singing is more than usual at these proper meetings.

Lord Mersey: Do they have prayer meetings from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.? (Laughter.) Well, if this singing goes on to-morrow I will not sit here.

PENSIONS OF 25s. A WEEK.

NEW BRITISH SCALES.

New scales of disability pensions for soldiers and pensions for widows and children of soldiers are given in the Army Orders issued in London on May 24. These embody a number of recommendations made by the Select Committee on Pensions in February last, as, for instance a pension of 25s. a week to disabled privates and pensions of 10s., 12s., and 15s. to widows, according to age.

The order states:—

A European soldier discharged in consequence of the present war as unfit for further service on account of wounds or injuries, or sunstroke, received in action or in the performance of military duty, or on account of blindness caused by military service, or of disease due directly and wholly to war service, may, if totally incapable of earning a livelihood, be granted pension at the following weekly rates:—

Warrant Officer, Class I	40s.
Warrant Officer, Class II.	33s.
Non-commissioned Officer, Class I,	33s.
Non-commissioned Officer, Class II	31s.
Non-commissioned Officer, Class III	29s.
Non-commissioned Officer, Class IV	27s.
Privates etc. Class V	25s.

A disabled soldier who is partly capable of earning a livelihood may be granted a pension such as will, with the wages he is deemed capable of earning, amount to the above rates. A soldier pensioned under this order may also be granted an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week for each of his children born before the date of his discharge and under sixteen years of age.

The scale of pensions to widows of privates is as follows. Under 35 years of age, 10s. 6d. weekly; age 35 and under 45, 12s. 6d.; age 45 and over 15s. For widows of non-commissioned officers of Class I, the rates are 12s. 6d. and 17s.

Pensions to children (including those born before wedlock) may be granted as follows: 5s a week for first child, 3s. 6d. a week for second; and 2s. a week for each child beyond two.

The new rates of pensions may be granted as from March 1.

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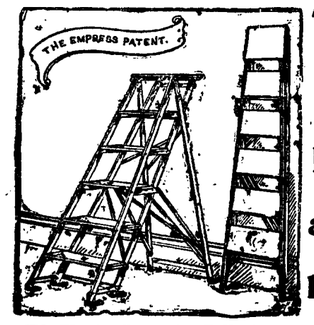

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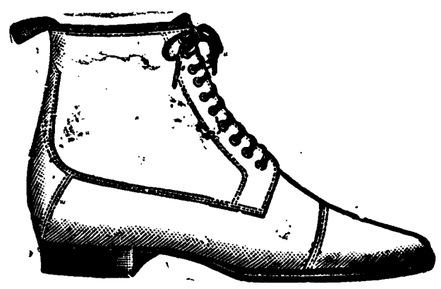

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